Focusing On People

...a social and demographic profile of the Regina community

United Way of Regina
City of Regina Community Services Department
Regina Police Service
Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region
Council on Social Development Regina Inc.
Regina Regional Intersectoral Committee

2004 EDITION

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A report for:

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City of Regina Community Services Department
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Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region
Council on Social Development Regina Inc.
Regina Regional Intersectoral Committee

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1.0 Introduction and Methodology

This report gives a picture of the Regina community, focusing on the people who live in the capital city of Saskatchewan. Using numbers and statistics, it helps us to gain a sense of who our neighbours are and what our community looks like now and how it has changed in recent years. This is the fourth "Focusing on People" report; the first one was published in 1992, the second in 1994, and the last one in 2000.

The report is meant to be easy to use for individuals in the community who may not be comfortable using statistics. We believe that giving the community clear and understandable information is one of the most effective tools to help individuals and organizations address issues and meet the challenges of the future. The information presented here is descriptive, without adding any more narrative than is necessary to explain the data and how to interpret the statistics. In drawing the information to be included in the report we try to strike a balance, neither focusing too much on problem areas nor ignoring them all together.

The report presents a brief overview of characteristics in several categories. There is considerably more information available in each of these areas; readers are encouraged to follow up on topics in which they are interested.

A very special thank-you goes to Doug Elliott of *Sask Trends Monitor* for generously giving his time and expertise in pulling together and presenting the data. The research underlying this report was supervised by a steering committee comprised of representatives of the:

- *Council on Social Development Regina Inc.;*
- *Community Services Department, City of Regina*;
- *Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region*;
- *Regina Police Service*;
- *Regina Regional Intersectoral Committee*; and
- *United Way of Regina*.

The steering committee is not responsible for the accuracy of the data, however; that responsibility remains with Mr. Elliott. Thanks also to organizations and government departments that provided, at our request, specific data to use.

The report is available in Adobe Acrobat (pdf) format as well as in printed form.

Random Rounding

Much of the data used in this report are derived from Statistics Canada's Census publications. To preserve the confidentiality of individual responses to the census, Statistics Canada uses a procedure called "random rounding". With this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5". While providing protection against disclosure of individual responses, this technique does introduce problems in data presentation. Because totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in the tables. Similarly, percentages calculated on rounded figures do not necessarily add to exactly 100%. Imprecisions because of this rounding do, however, tend to cancel each other when the data are aggregated and the general characteristics of the population described by the statistics are never significantly affected by this technique.

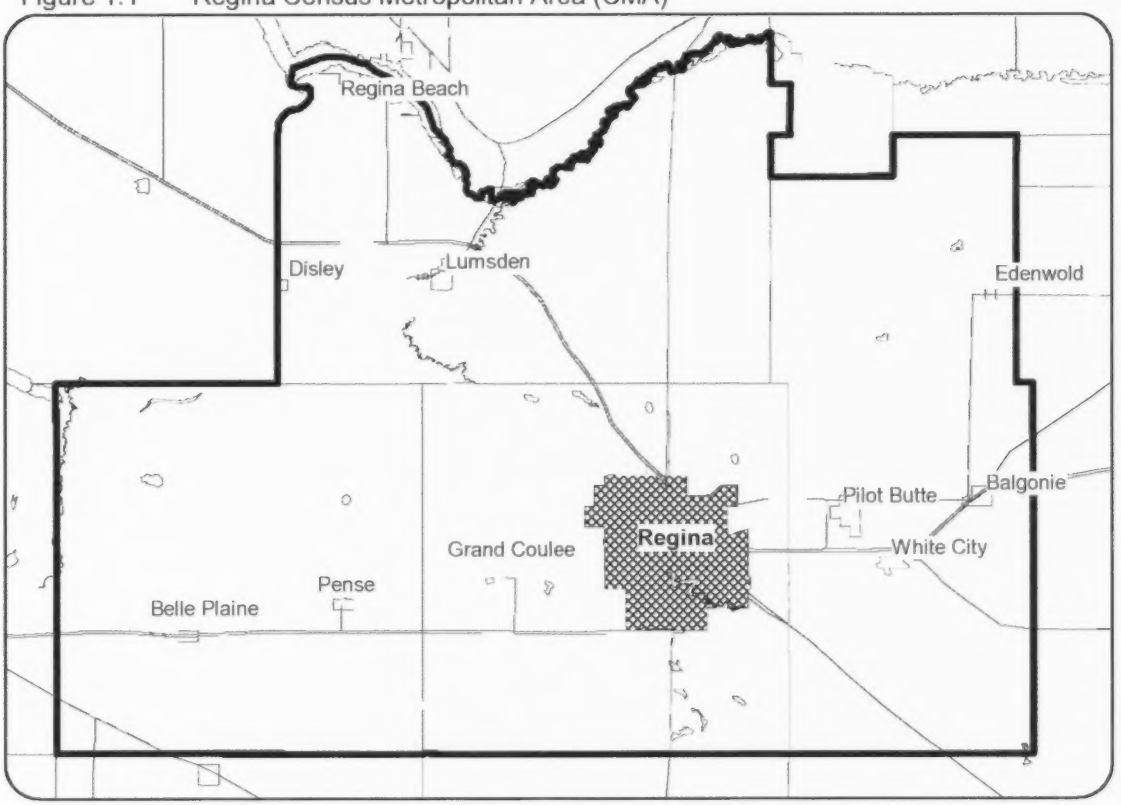
Other rounding errors can occur in tables that contain percentage distributions regardless of whether the data has been subjected to the random rounding technique. In these cases, the sum of the percentages may differ from 100% by a small amount because of general rounding errors. Finally, unrounded data were used in preparing the charts in this report so there may be minor differences between the data reported in the tables and the graphic representation of that data in the charts.

Geography

In some cases, statistics are only available for what is called the Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). This is a broader region that includes the City of Regina and some rural areas and communities surrounding the city (see map below). In 2001, the population of the city of Regina was 178,225 and the population of the Regina CMA was 192,800 so 92% of the CMA residents live in the city proper.

Unless otherwise indicated, however, the data pertain to the residents of the city of Regina proper.

Figure 1.1 Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)



2.0 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

This section of the report looks at the overall population of the city of Regina and the surrounding area. We also examine how the population has changed over time, the different components of population change, and the age structure of the city's residents.

2.1 Total Population

There are a variety of different population measures and the absolute numbers differ somewhat because they measure either slightly different populations or the population at slightly different times. All show that the city's population has recently stopped increasing.

Census

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show the Regina City population measured by Statistics Canada in the census.

After a period of growth in the 1970s and 1980s, the city's population has been effectively constant over the 1990s so that the total population in 2001 is similar to the population ten years earlier.

Regina's population has been effectively constant over the 1990s although the area around Regina is growing.

In the most recent decade, many people chose to live in the bedroom communities around Regina rather than in the city proper. During a period when there was virtually no change in the city's population, the population in the area surrounding the city (the CMA excluding the city) grew by 16%.

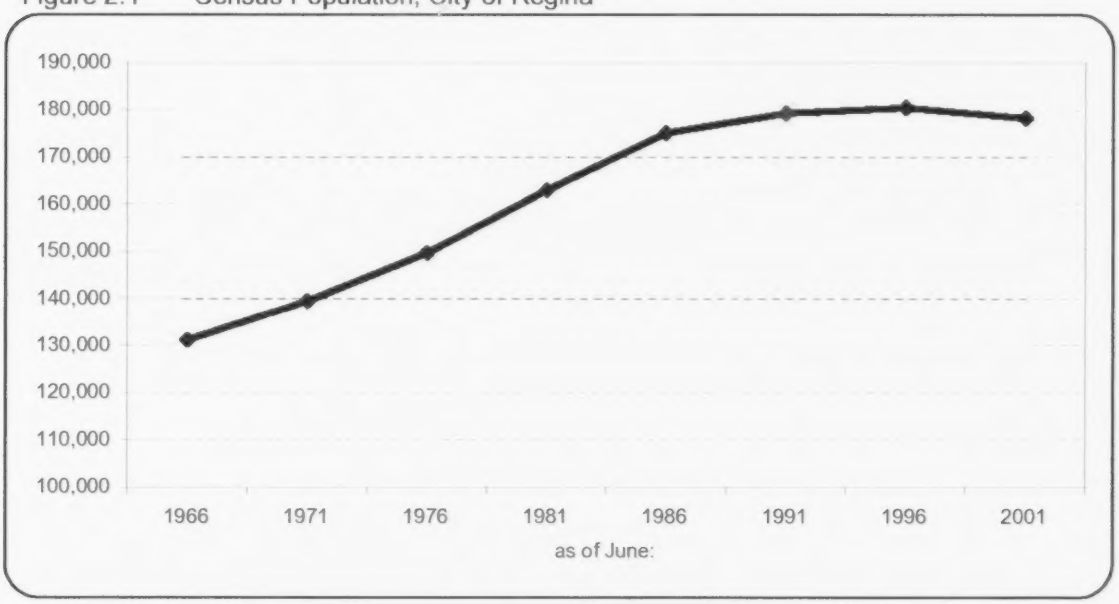
Table 2.1 Population of the City of Regina, 1966 to 2001

	Population as of June	Average Annual Increase
1966	131,127	3.2%
1971	139,479	1.2%
1976	149,593	1.4%
1981	162,984	1.7%
1986	175,064	1.4%
1991	179,183	0.5%
1996	180,404	0.1%
2001	178,225	-0.2%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Figure 2.2 shows that among large urban centres in Saskatchewan, Regina's population change in the past decade was typical. Over the decade, six of the province's sixteen largest

Figure 2.1 Census Population, City of Regina



centres had a population increase with the largest in Lloydminster (Saskatchewan side). Regina, with a population decline of 0.5% was among the ten with a population decline.

Statistics Canada CMA Population

In addition to the census, Statistics Canada produces population estimates in their annual publication of demographic statistics[1]. These population counts differ from the census in two ways.

Firstly, Statistics Canada readily acknowledges that some people are missed in the census and calculates estimates of this "under-coverage". Provincially, the under-coverage is typically 1% to 2% but there is no separately published estimate for under-coverage in Regina city.

Secondly, these population estimates are published only for the CMA regions. Table 2.2 shows the most recent Regina CMA population estimates from Statistics Canada.

The population figures in Table 2.2 show the same pattern as the census figures, namely an increase in the population until the late 1990s followed by a slight decline (see Figure 2.3).

Covered Population

The third source of population information is from Saskatchewan Health and is commonly referred to as the "covered population" because it measures the population with a valid health insurance card.

While not designed as a population measure, the covered population is often used as a population count, particularly when the census figures become dated.

Figure 2.2 Average Annual Growth in Population, 1991 to 2001

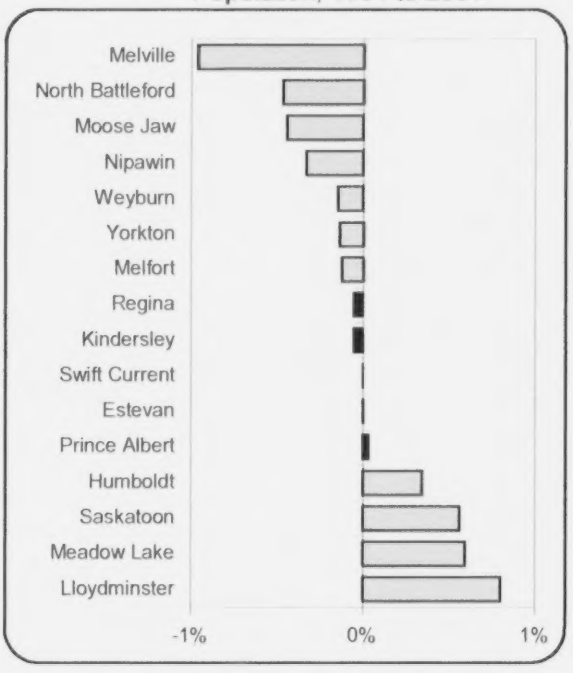


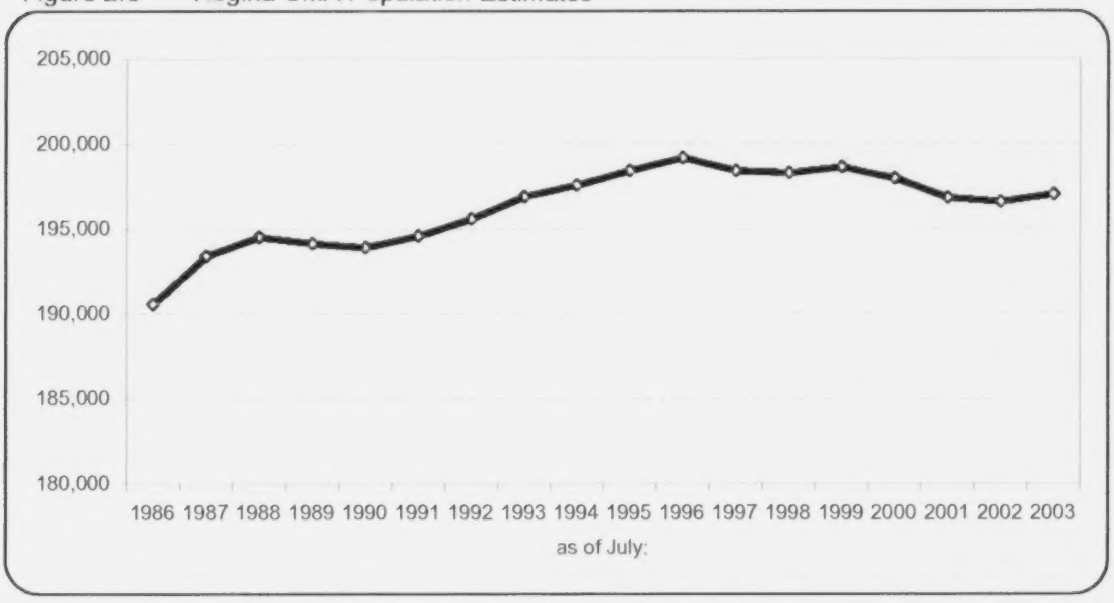
Table 2.2 Population Estimates for the Regina CMA

	Population as of July	Annual increase
1992	195,564	0.5%
1993	196,881	0.7%
1994	197,554	0.3%
1995	198,396	0.4%
1996	199,146	0.4%
1997	198,408	-0.4%
1998	198,296	-0.1%
1999	198,618	0.2%
2000	197,966	-0.3%
2001	196,817	-0.6%
2002	196,579	-0.1%
2003	197,016	0.2%

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Statistics: 2002 and 2003 figures are preliminary

[1] *Annual Demographic Statistics, 91-213*

Figure 2.3 Regina CMA Population Estimates



The covered population counts will differ from the actual population for a number of reasons. Residents who move out of the province retain their health coverage for a period of three months and people who move into the province are not covered until they have lived here for three months. As well, members of the RCMP and the Armed Forces and inmates of Federal Penitentiaries are not included. The address on the card is updated whenever the person contacts a health service but is routinely updated for all residents every three years. This helps explain the periodic drops evident in Figure 2.4 as they correspond with years in which new cards are mailed.

The covered population counts are somewhat higher than the population reported in the census. In 2001, for example, the covered population is 187,441 compared with 178,225 according to the census. Part of the reason for this difference is the under-coverage in the census. As well, some city residents will be eligible for health coverage but not counted as "residents" in the census. Finally, some residents may be slow to update the addresses on their health cards after they have left the city and some non-residents may have a Regina mailing address.

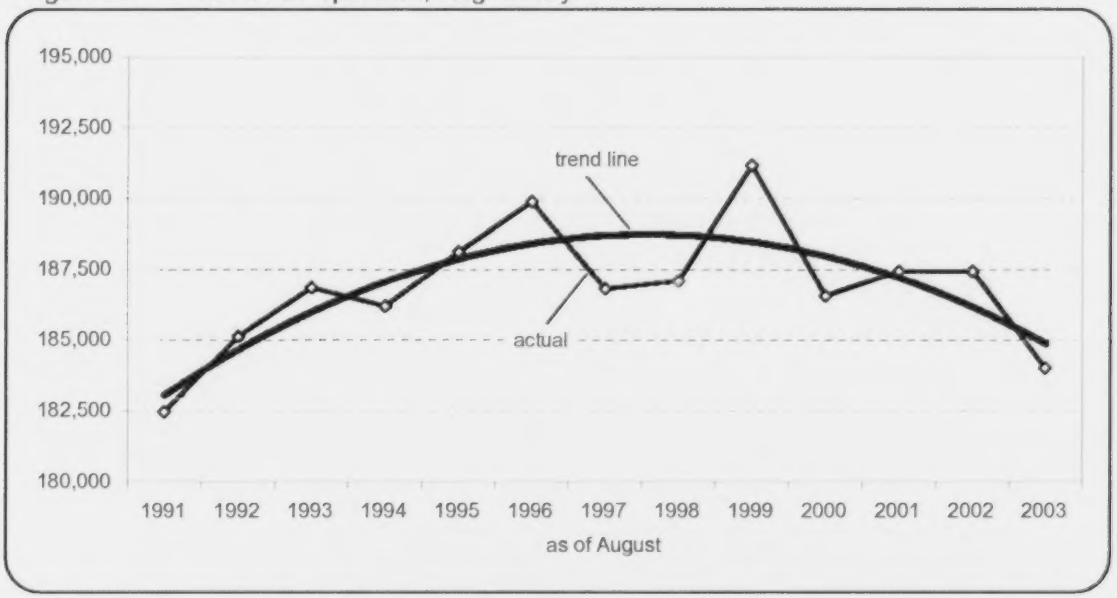
Although more volatile from year to year, the covered population figures show the same pattern in population (see Figure 2.4). There was an upward trend in the 1990s and a downward trend in the early part of the new century.

Table 2.3 Covered Population for Regina City

	Population as of August	Annual increase
1993	186,855	0.9%
1994	186,192	-0.4%
1995	188,119	1.0%
1996	189,876	0.9%
1997	186,812	-1.6%
1998	187,085	0.1%
1999	191,160	2.2%
2000	186,547	-2.4%
2001	187,441	0.5%
2002	187,429	-0.0%
2003	184,006	-1.8%

Source: Saskatchewan Health

Figure 2.4 Covered Population, Regina City



In summary then, the city's total population has been effectively constant over the past ten years although the area around Regina is growing. A stability in the overall size doesn't mean, however, that there haven't been changes in the characteristics of the population. The next sections look at the components of population change — births, deaths, and migration.

2.2 Components of Population Change

In the study of demographic trends, each particular statistic is easy enough to understand but there are a lot of them and they interact in complex ways. This section looks, in relatively simple terms, at the factors that influence the total number of city residents. These figures are from Statistics Canada and cover the CMA region.

The absolute number of people currently residing in the CMA changes over time because of two factors – **natural growth** and **net migration**.

Natural growth is in turn, comprised of two components.

natural growth = births less deaths

Births and deaths arise as a consequence of both fertility and mortality rates and the number of persons in the relevant age groups.

Net migration is normally expressed as the number of persons moving into the city less the number who have left. These migration flows can be further broken down into international migration, inter-provincial migration, and intraprovincial (within the province) migration.

net **inter-provincial** migration = inter-provincial in-migration less inter-provincial out-migration

net **international** migration = immigration less emigration

net **intraprovincial** migration = intraprovincial in-migration less intraprovincial out-migration

A change in any one of these eight individual elements can lead to a change in the overall size of the city's population. Table 2.4 shows how these different elements have changed in the past ten years and Figure 2.5 shows the same information in graphic form.

The aging of the population has led to a decline in the natural growth rate for the city.

The aging of the population has led to a decline in the natural growth rate for the city. The number of women in the child-bearing age group has declined and this, combined with lower fertility rates, means a declining number of births. The aging population also means that the number of deaths is increasing in spite of the fact that mortality rates are declining. Together these two factors mean that the city's natural growth rate has slowed – even with no migration, the population would grow by only 500 to 600 people per year compared with approximately 2,000 per year a decade ago.

International immigration routinely adds about 600 people per year to the city's population although the number was higher in the late 1980s and early 1990s. When this is offset by the increasing number of people leaving the city for other countries, the net addition to the population is approximately 300 people per year.

The city is losing people as a result of inter-provincial migration and this is one of the reasons for the stagnant population growth in the 1990s. Typically about 3,000 people per year move into the city from another province but this is offset by almost twice that many who leave. The

net effect of inter-provincial migration is a loss in population of approximately 2,000 people per year over the past few years. The net outflow was much higher in the late 1980s and much lower in the mid 1990s.

As with the province as a whole, the population of the city is largely determined by inter-provincial migration.

Intraprovincial migration is also a source of population growth for the city. Although the number of people moving into and out of the city is quite large, the two flows are almost in balance and the net effect is an increase of 300 to 500 people per year.

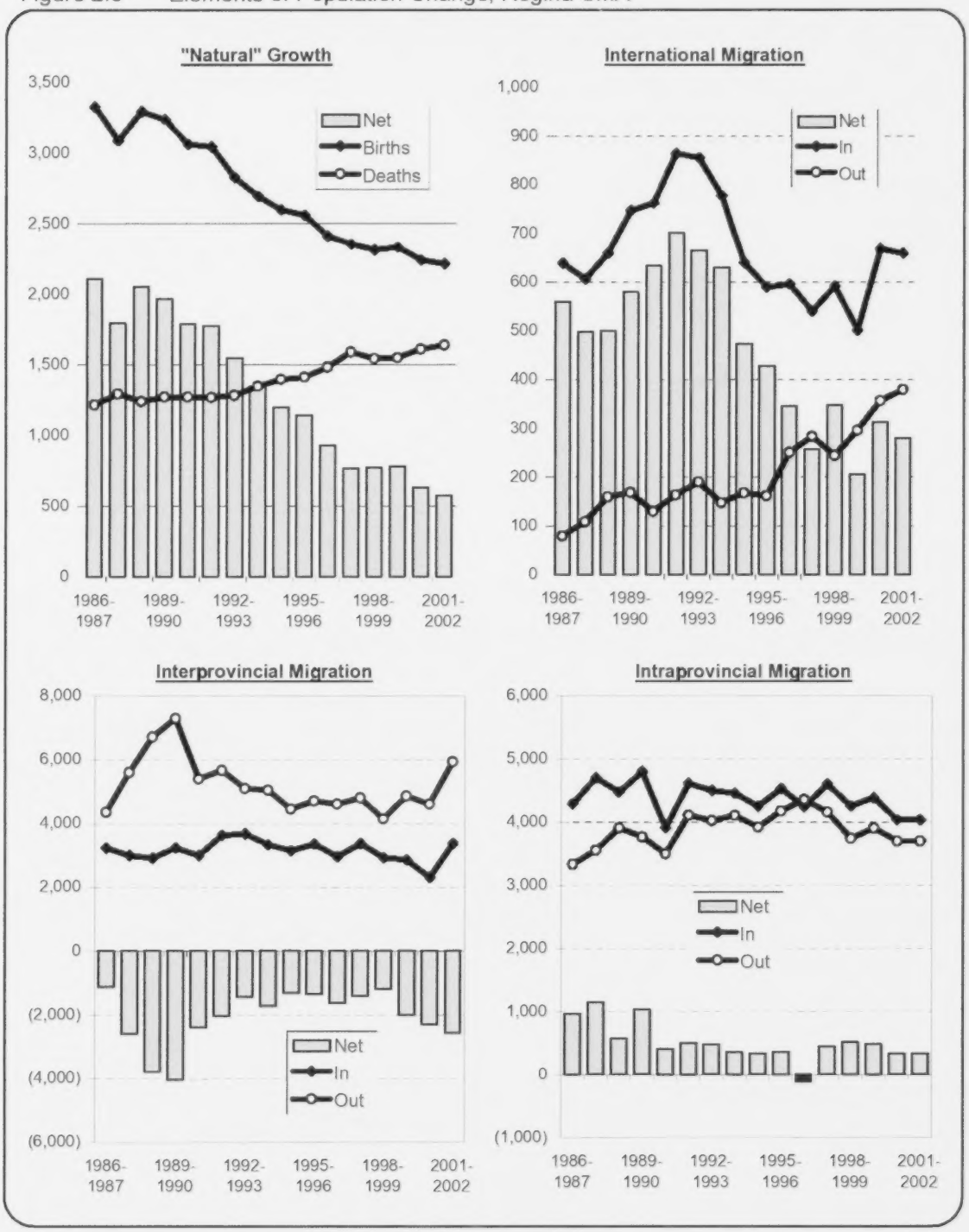
As with the province as a whole, these figures show that the population of the city is largely determined by inter-provincial migration. There is a relatively steady increase in the population as a result of international and intraprovincial migration but these small increases can easily be overwhelmed by the much larger flows involved in inter-provincial out-migration. A declining natural growth rate means that the city's overall population is much more sensitive to these fluctuations in migration flows.

Table 2.4 Elements of Population Change, Regina CMA

July to June	Natural Growth			International Migration			Inter-provincial Migration			Intraprovincial Migration		
	Births	Deaths	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
1991-1992	3,042	1,268	1,774	864	163	701	3,624	5,659	(2,035)	4,609	4,106	503
1992-1993	2,825	1,282	1,543	855	190	665	3,666	5,094	(1,428)	4,500	4,021	479
1993-1994	2,693	1,348	1,345	777	147	630	3,323	5,034	(1,711)	4,457	4,102	355
1994-1995	2,596	1,396	1,200	639	167	472	3,142	4,445	(1,303)	4,247	3,916	331
1995-1996	2,558	1,412	1,146	589	161	428	3,353	4,695	(1,342)	4,527	4,170	357
1996-1997	2,411	1,481	930	595	250	345	2,962	4,597	(1,635)	4,241	4,357	(116)
1997-1998	2,353	1,589	764	540	283	257	3,370	4,791	(1,421)	4,600	4,156	444
1998-1999	2,312	1,542	770	591	244	347	2,922	4,116	(1,194)	4,254	3,738	516
1999-2000	2,330	1,549	781	501	295	206	2,856	4,845	(1,989)	4,386	3,903	483
2000-2001	2,240	1,609	631	668	356	312	2,304	4,594	(2,290)	4,033	3,698	335
2001-2002	2,213	1,637	576	658	379	279	3,366	5,927	(2,561)	4,033	3,698	335

Source: Statistics Canada - figures from 1996-97 to 2001-02 are subject to change

Figure 2.5 Elements of Population Change, Regina CMA



2.3 Age Structure

While the overall size of the city's population may be exhibiting little change, the demographic characteristics of the residents are certainly changing. The most important of these changing characteristics are age-related and the result of the so-called "baby boom" generation. In particular, the age structure of the population shows the ongoing impact of the aging of this particular cohort.

Baby boomers were born in the 1950s and 1960s. Although there is some debate about when the end date is, the generally accepted definition has them in the 35 to 54 age group in 2001. As a group, these 53,550 individuals represent 30% of the city's population, just under one third of the total. The peak of the baby boom generation was in the 40 to 44 age group in 2001, that is, the bulk of them were born in the late 1950s.

Relative to the province as a whole, Regina has a high proportion of persons in the 20 to 54 age group.

The period after the baby boom is usually called the "baby bust". There are relatively few people who were born in this period; those who are currently 20 to 34 years of age. Children of the baby boomers form an age cohort called the "echo". These individuals are currently under 20 years of age. Relative to Saskatchewan (see Figure 2.7), Regina has more people in the 20 to 54 age group and fewer at either end of the age spectrum. In particular, the city has a relatively large "bust" generation – those in their twenties and early thirties in 2001.

There are 108 women in Regina for every 100 men.

The age distribution displayed in the traditional pyramid chart (Figure 2.6) shows the dominance of women in the older age groups and, to a lesser extent, among those 20 to 59 years of age as well. Overall there are 108 women in Regina for every 100 men.

Figure 2.8 shows how the population has changed in the last ten years. The peak of the baby boom generation was in the 25 to 34 age group in 1991. Since then, there has been a sharp decline in the size of this age group and an increase in the number of people 40 to 54 years of age. The figure also shows the decline in the number of children living in Regina – a direct consequence of the decline in the number of women in the 25 to 34 age group.

Table 2.5 Population by Age Group, Regina City, 2001

	Men	Women	Both sexes
Under 5	5,430	5,050	10,480
5 to 9	5,905	5,810	11,715
10 to 14	6,570	6,200	12,770
15 to 19	6,860	6,840	13,700
20 to 24	7,060	7,440	14,500
25 to 29	5,955	6,180	12,135
30 to 34	5,845	6,005	11,850
35 to 39	6,820	7,485	14,305
40 to 44	7,125	7,495	14,620
45 to 49	6,545	6,935	13,480
50 to 54	5,450	5,695	11,145
55 to 59	3,840	4,125	7,965
60 to 64	3,145	3,565	6,710
65 to 69	2,800	3,220	6,020
70 to 74	2,490	3,060	5,550
75 to 79	1,885	2,910	4,795
80 to 84	1,225	2,280	3,505
85 plus	810	2,180	2,990
All ages	85,755	92,470	178,225

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Figure 2.6 Age Structure of Regina City Population, 2001

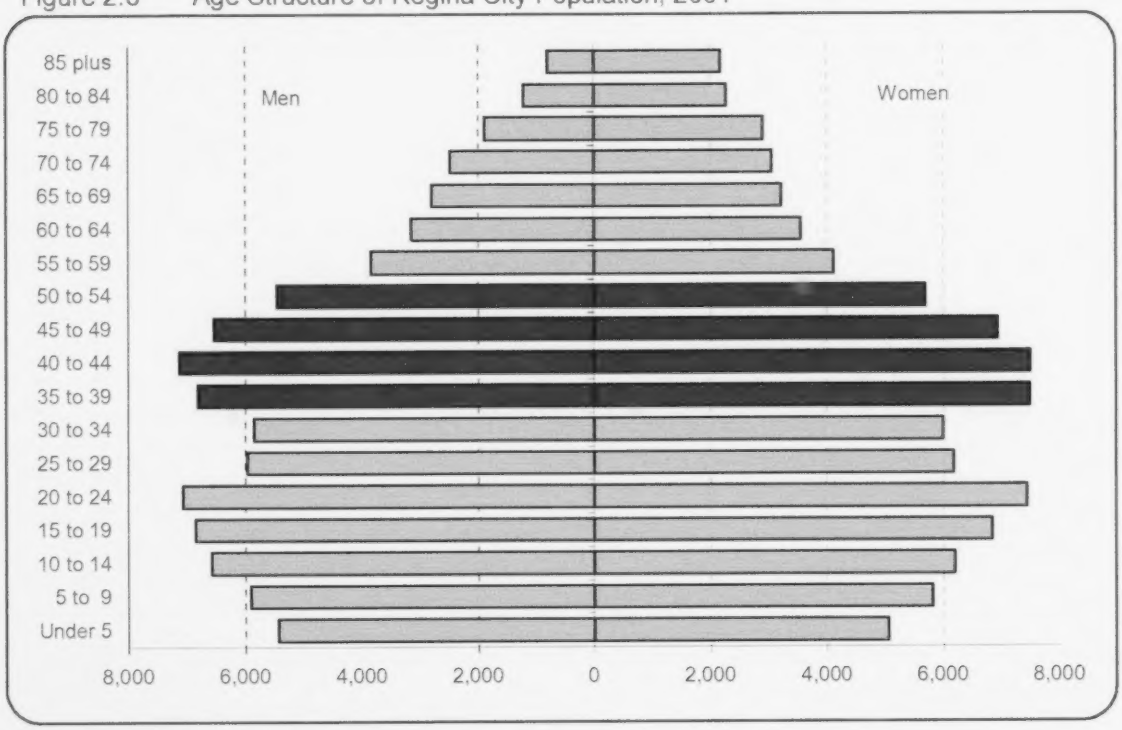


Figure 2.7 Distribution of Ages - Regina City Compared with Saskatchewan, 2001

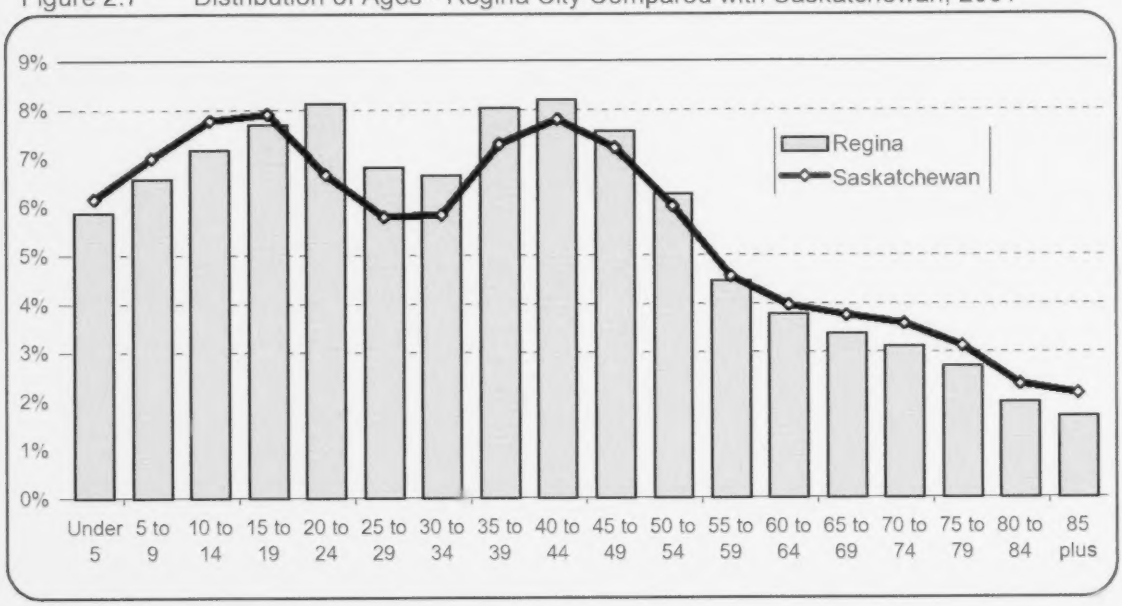
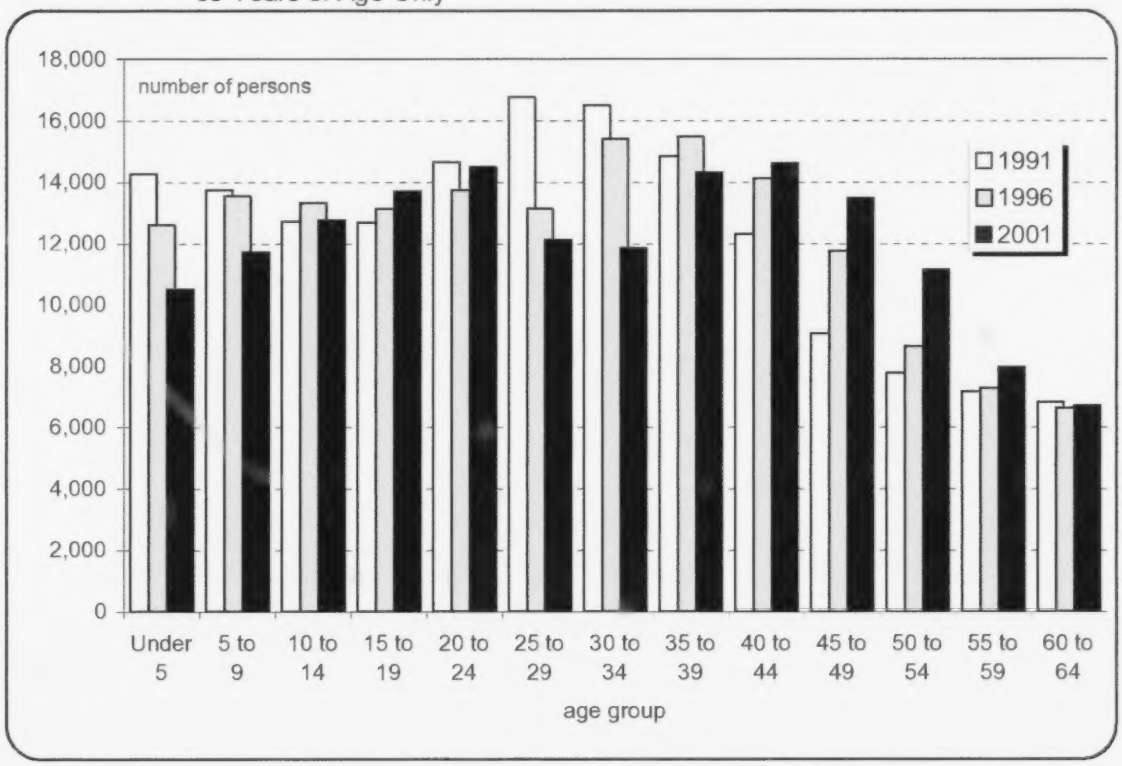


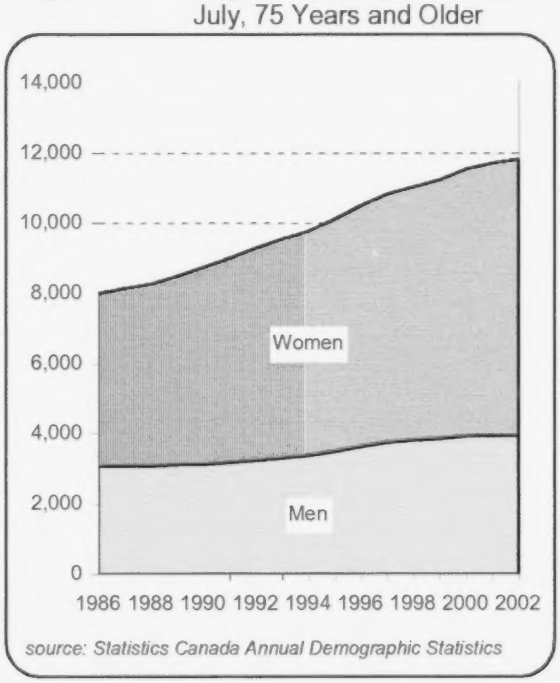
Figure 2.8 Age Distribution of the Regina City Population, 1991 to 2001, Population Under 65 Years of Age Only



Declining mortality rates and some migration of seniors into the city has resulted in an increase in the population of those age 75 and older. While still a lower proportion of the population than in other parts of Saskatchewan, the number of these seniors is growing rapidly.

Figure 2.9 shows the size of the population in this age group for the Regina CMA. Over the sixteen years, the population in this age group has increased by almost 50%; two thirds of those 75 years of age or older are women.

Figure 2.9 Regina CMA Population as of July, 75 Years and Older



2.4 Population Projection

Population projections for the city of Regina are difficult to make because any forecast ultimately depends on predicting the volatile inter-provincial and intraprovincial migration flows. There are no recently published population forecasts by Statistics Canada but some short term trends are relatively easy to predict assuming no dramatic change in migration patterns.

The natural aging of the population means that in the next ten years, the city will see:

- a decline in the population under 25 years of age;
- an increase in the population 25 to 34 years of age;
- a decline in the population 35 to 44 years of age; and
- an increase in the population 45 years of age and older.

The fastest growing age cohort in the next decade will be the 55 to 64 age group.

Over the next decade, the "baby boomers" will move decisively into the 55 to 64 age cohort, making this the fastest growing age group. Declining mortality will also lead to growth in the number of seniors, particularly those 75 years of age and older.

The population growth among those 55 to 64 years of age will have enormous implications for the city. Health care and social services delivery, the labour market, and the housing market will all be affected in significant but fundamentally unpredictable ways.

2.5 Summary

The statistics in this section are summarized below in point form.

- The population of the city of Regina, approximately 180,000 in 2001, has not changed in the past decade.
- The population of communities surrounding the city grew by 16% from 1991 to 2001.
- The baby boom generation, in the 35 to 54 age group in 2001, represents 30% of the city's population.
- Relative to Saskatchewan, Regina has more people in the 20 to 54 age group, fewer children and fewer seniors.
- Women outnumber men by a ratio of 108:100 in the city with even higher proportions in the older age groups.
- In the ten years from 1991 to 2001, the number of people in the family formation age group (25 to 34 years) declined and the number of children dropped as a result.
- The fastest growing age group in the last decade were those in the 40 to 54 age group. In the next decade, it will be the 55 to 64 age group.

3.0 FAMILY STRUCTURES

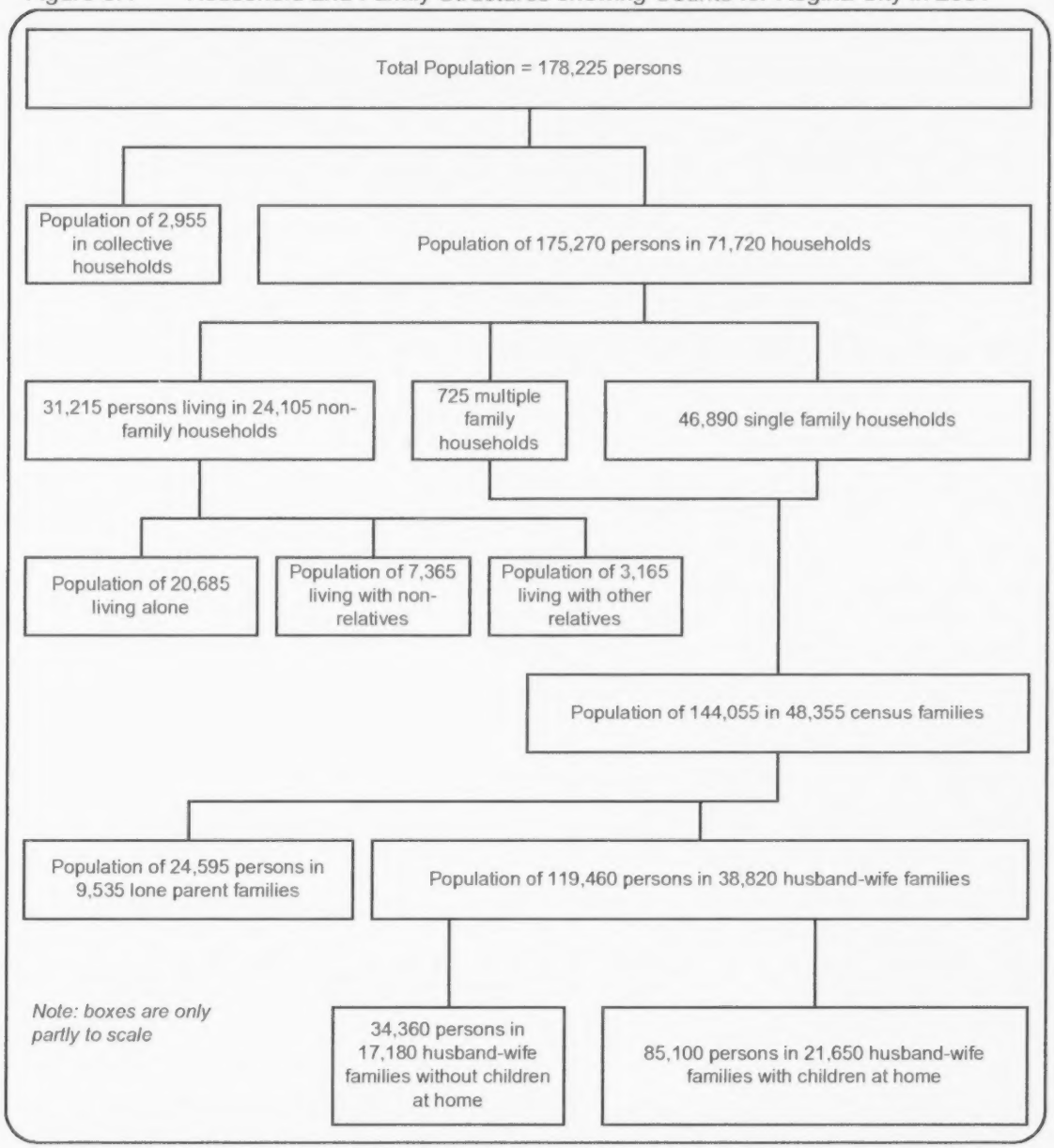
Statistics about households and family structures are complicated by the different ideas about what makes up a "family" and by the variety of living arrangements present in today's society. Traditionally, statistics about family status have focused on marital status whereas relationships within the family structure or household are usually more important. For completeness, however, both legal marital status and living arrangements are described in this section.

To understand these statistics, it is instructive to look at the different ways in which Statistics Canada measures family structures and living arrangements. There are two separate concepts involved – one for households and one for families – and both can be measured in terms of the number of people or the number of family/household units (see Figure 3.1).

Private dwelling	A "private dwelling" is defined as a separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside. Apartments are therefore considered as separate dwellings. Most basement suites are considered as separate households whereas a "room and board" situation would be classified as a multi-family household, unless the extra person was a member of the immediate family. Extended family arrangements are considered as multi-family households.
Household	A "household" is a person or group of persons (other than temporary or foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling.
Family	A "family" is defined as a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of the opposite or the same sex. There is no necessity for the adults to be the biological parents of the children so families with adopted children or "blended" families are included in the definition.

One of the most obvious observations that can be made from the data in Figure 3.1 is that less than one half of Regina's 2001 population lived in the "traditional" husband-wife family with children at home.

Figure 3.1 Household and Family Structures showing Counts for Regina City in 2001


Total Population = 178,225 persons
Population of 2,955 in collective households
Population of 175,270 persons in 71,720 households
31,215 persons living in 24,105 non-family households
725 multiple family households
46,890 single family households
Population of 20,685 living alone
Population of 7,365 living with non-relatives
Population of 3,165 living with other relatives
Population of 144,055 in 48,355 census families
Population of 24,595 persons in 9,535 lone parent families
Population of 119,460 persons in 38,820 husband-wife families
Note: boxes are only partly to scale
34,360 persons in 17,180 husband-wife families without children at home
85,100 persons in 21,650 husband-wife families with children at home

3.1 Legal Marital Status

In the past ten years, there has been an increase in the number of adults in the city. Their marital status is changing with a higher proportion being single, that is, never married, and a lower proportion being married. The number of adults who are divorced or widowed has increased in both absolute terms and as a proportion of the total.

Using the population of adults (15 and older) as a base, one third of Regina residents were single in 2001 and the proportion has increased from 28% in 1986 (see Table 3.1).

In absolute terms, the fastest growing population group in the past five years has been those who report their marital status as single.

Figure 3.2 Legal Marital Status of the Regina City Population in 2001

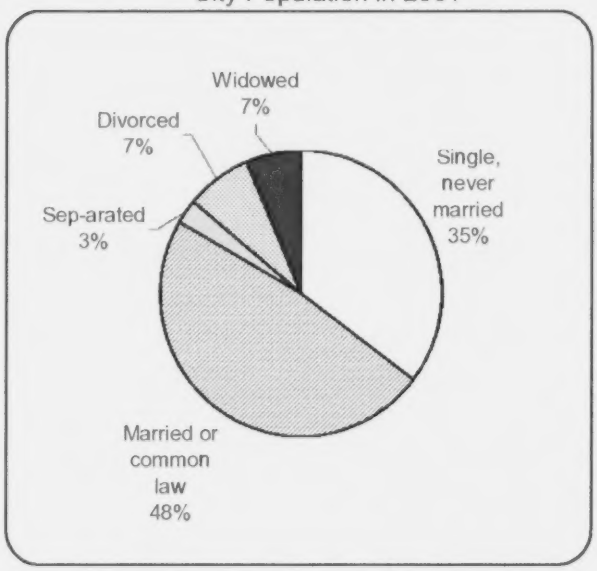


Table 3.1 Legal Marital Status of Adults, Regina City, 1986 to 2001

		1986	1991	1996	2001
Number of individuals 15 year and older		134,710	138,390	140,910	143,270
Legal Marital Status	Single, never married	28%	32%	33%	35%
	Married or common-law	62%	53%	50%	48%
	Separated		3%	3%	3%
	Divorced	4%	6%	7%	7%
	Widowed	6%	6%	6%	7%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

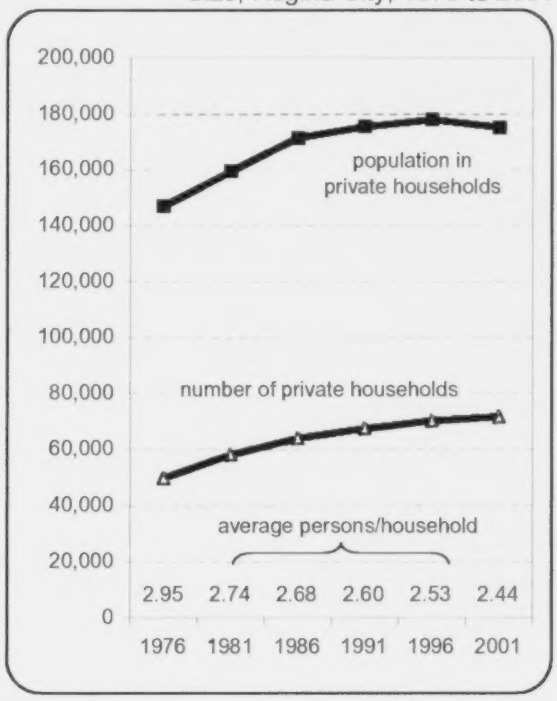
3.2 Living Arrangements

With an increase in the number of single people and an aging population, the increasing proportion of people living alone is quite natural. This trend coincides with fewer children being born and an increase in the number of lone parent families so the average number of persons per households is falling. In fact, as Figure 3.3 and Table 3.2 show, the number of households in the city continued to increase in the 1990s even as the population remained stable.

The number of households in the city continues to increase even as the population remains stable.

In 2001, single person households made up 29% of all households compared with 26% in 1991 and 24% in 1981. The average number of persons per household has fallen from 2.95 to 2.44 in the last twenty five years in a relatively uniform trend.

Figure 3.3 Change in the Number of Households and Household Size, Regina City, 1976 to 2001



Although there is anecdotal evidence about a resurgence in the popularity of marriage, the statistics still show an increasing proportion of couples living in a common law relationship. In 2001, 13% of husband-wife couples were living common law compared with 11% in 1996.

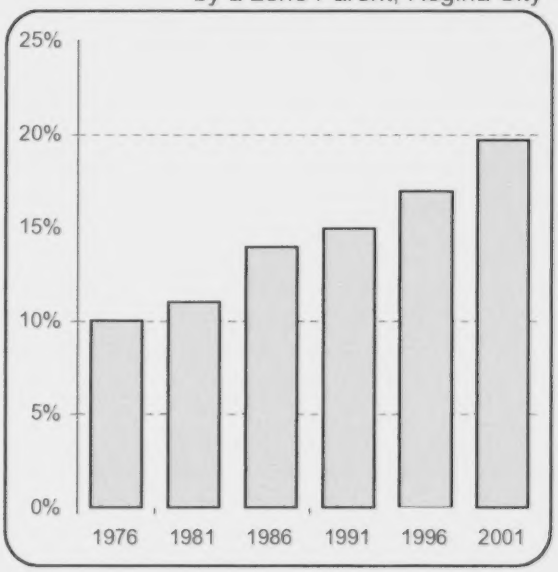
Table 3.2 Household Size (number of persons), Regina City

		1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Population in private households		146,895	159,400	171,420	175,480	177,910	175,270
Private households		49,795	58,175	64,030	67,595	70,325	71,720
Size of household (# of persons)	One person	20%	24%	24%	26%	28%	29%
	Two persons	29%	29%	29%	30%	31%	32%
	Three persons	17%	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%
	4 or 5 persons	27%	26%	26%	24%	23%	21%
	6 or more persons	7%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Average persons per household		2.95	2.74	2.68	2.60	2.53	2.44

Source: Statistics Canada Census

The number of lone parent families continues to increase. In 2001, one in five families was headed by a lone parent compared with one in ten in 1976. The number of lone parent families headed by a man is also increasing although they are still much less common than those headed by a woman. The proportion that are headed by men increased from 14% to 17% in the past five years. In other words, five out of six lone parent families were still headed by a woman in 2001.

Figure 3.4 Proportion of Families Headed by a Lone Parent, Regina City



One in five Regina families is headed by a lone parent.

Lone parent families tend to be smaller in terms of the number of children – 60% have one child compared with 35% of two-parent families. The increasing prevalence of lone parent families, however, means that more children are being raised in a lone parent family. In 2001, just over one quarter of children (27%) were living in a lone parent family.

Table 3.3 Family Structures, Regina City

		1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Number of census families		37,415	41,330	45,265	46,885	47,595	48,355
Type of family	Husband - wife with no children at home	n/a*	n/a*	32%	33%	34%	36%
	Husband - wife with children at home	n/a*	n/a*	54%	52%	49%	45%
	Subtotal	90%	88%	86%	85%	83%	80%
	Lone parent families	10%	11%	14%	15%	17%	20%
Average number of children per family		1.50	n/a	1.30	1.25	1.24	1.18

Source: Statistics Canada Census

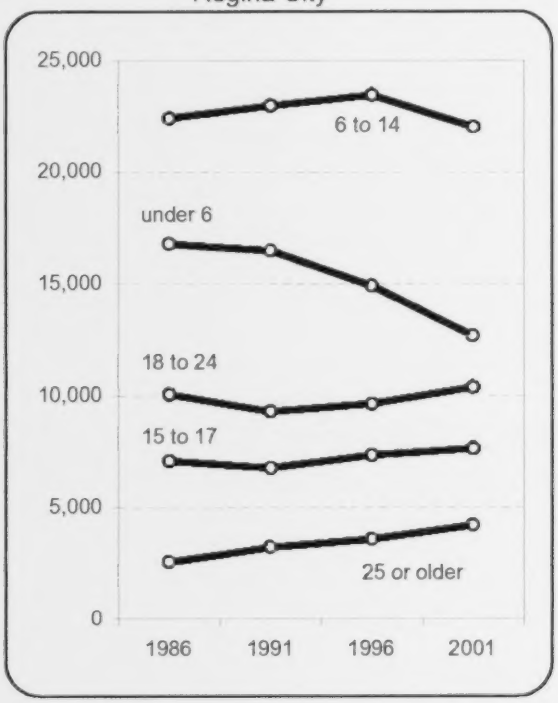
* breakdown not available from census publications

3.3 Children Living at Home

In 2001, there were 56,880 unmarried Regina children living at home[1], a noticeable drop from the 58,885 in 1996. In fact, the number of children at home was relatively constant from 1986 to 1996 before dropping in the most recent five year period.

The average age of the children at home is also increasing. In 2001, 22% were under six years of age and 61% were under fifteen. This compares with 28% and 67% in 1991. Figure 3.5 shows that in absolute terms, the number of children under fifteen years of age is declining whereas the number of children fifteen and older is increasing. The number under six years of age, in particular, is dropping rapidly.

Figure 3.5 Number of Unmarried Children Living at Home, by Age Group, Regina City



More than one half of Regina men 20 to 24 years of age are unmarried and living with their parents.

Although the data are only available for the Regina CMA, an increasing proportion of young adults, particularly men, are still living with their parents. Figure 3.6 shows that more than one half of men 20 to 24 years of age are unmarried and living with their parents. This compares with 38% of women

Table 3.4 Age of Children Living at Home, Regina City

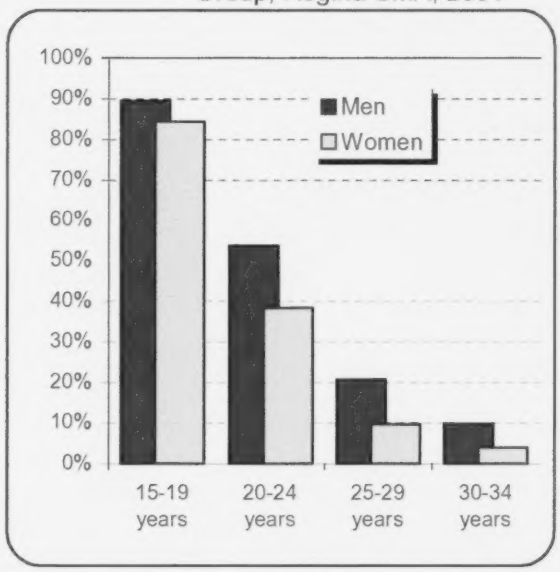
	Number				Percent of Total			
	1986	1991	1996	2001	1986	1991	1996	2001
Number of unmarried children at home	58,885	58,705	58,885	56,880	100%	100%	100%	100%
Under 6 years of age	16,780	16,480	14,900	12,655	28%	28%	25%	22%
6-14 years	22,425	22,985	23,460	22,025	38%	39%	40%	39%
15-17 years	7,070	6,760	7,330	7,625	12%	12%	12%	13%
18-24 years	10,050	9,275	9,620	10,370	17%	16%	16%	18%
25 years and over	2,555	3,210	3,565	4,200	4%	5%	6%	7%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

[1] *To be considered in this category, the children need to be single, that is, have never married and cannot be lone parents. They can, however, have returned home after a period of living away from home.*

in that age group. Even in their late twenties, one in five men are still living with their parents.

Figure 3.6 Proportion of Persons Living with their Parents, by Age Group, Regina CMA, 2001



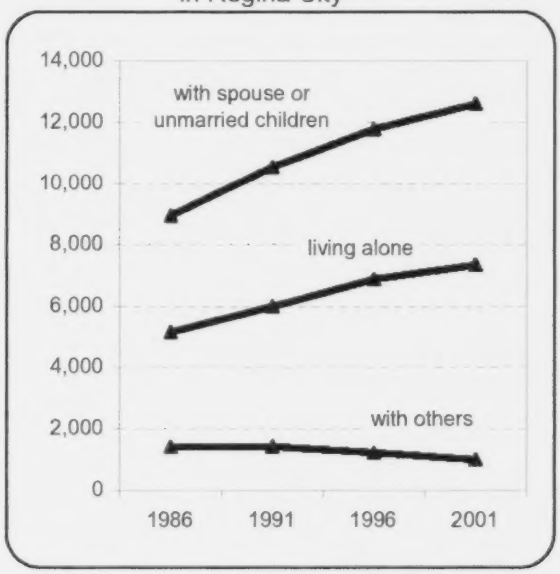
3.4 Seniors

The living situation for seniors is of particular interest because seniors tend to be widowed and, if they live alone, may be without the social support they need[1]. These figures include only seniors living in private households, that is, they exclude those living in special care homes.

The number of seniors is increasing in the city as it is elsewhere in the province.

The number of seniors (65 years of age and older) is increasing in the city as it is elsewhere in the province. From 1991 to 2001, for example, the number of seniors increased by 17% - from 17,970 to 20,950.

Figure 3.7 Living Arrangements for Seniors in Regina City



Six out of ten seniors live in a family situation – typically with their spouse, but this could also include living with one of their unmarried children. (If they are living with a married child, they are classified as "other" because this is a multi-family household.) The number living alone has increased by 23% over the past ten years but the proportion living alone (35%) remains unchanged from 1996. The prevalence of sharing a home with non-family members is declining both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total.

Table 3.5 Living Arrangements for Seniors in Regina City

	Number				Percent of Total			
	1986	1991	1996	2001	1986	1991	1996	2001
Total number of persons 65 years and over	15,535	17,970	19,890	20,950	100%	100%	100%	100%
Living in a census family	8,950	10,540	11,785	12,605	58%	59%	59%	60%
Living with relatives	1,020	995	890	640	7%	6%	4%	3%
Living with non-relatives	400	435	335	360	3%	2%	2%	2%
Living alone	5,165	5,990	6,880	7,340	33%	33%	35%	35%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

[1] *Note that Statistics Canada's definition will mean that single seniors living in specialized multi-unit dwellings will be considered as living alone. This kind of living arrangement is qualitatively different from living alone in a single family dwelling.*

3.5 Summary

There are several statistical trends in family structures that all have a common effect, namely, smaller numbers of persons per household.

- There are an increasing number of lone parent families in the city. Lone parent families are, statistically speaking, smaller than other families because there tend to be fewer children and, of course, only one adult.

- Husband-wife families are also becoming smaller; couples are having fewer children and older children are moving out of the household albeit at a later time in their life than in the past.

- There is an increasing number of unattached individuals, primarily because the general aging of the population leads to more widows and widowers and because the number of single persons is increasing.

- The children of the baby boom generation are gradually approaching the age when they normally leave the household. This produces the so called empty-nester phenomenon and smaller family sizes.

When combined, these trends have led to a drop in the average household size in Regina, from 2.95 persons per household in 1976 to its current level of 2.44. One of the consequences is that the number of households in the city is increasing even though the population is not.

4.0 EDUCATION AND SCHOOLING

In this section, several characteristics relating to education are described. School attendance figures at both the elementary/secondary level and at the post-secondary level are presented. We begin, however, with a description of educational attainment, the highest level of formal schooling in the adult population.

4.1 Completed Education Levels

The average level of formal education among Regina residents is increasing steadily as it is in the rest of the province. As one measure, 48% of the adult population had a post-secondary degree, certificate, or diploma in 2001 compared with 38% in 1991 and 26% in 1981. In the last five years, the number of post-secondary graduates in the city increased by 8% whereas the number with less than grade 12 declined by 30%. The details are contained in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1.

Part of the reason for the change in education levels is related to age. Those in the older age groups, who grew up in an era when completing high school was rare, are more likely to have a lower level of formal education than those in younger age groups. Therefore, the average level of completed education increases quite naturally as the older population is replaced by persons more likely to have stayed in school longer.

Almost one half of the adults in Regina have a post-secondary education.

Among those with a post-secondary degree, certificate or diploma, the census also captures the major field of study. The details are shown in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2. Because these statistics measure educational attainment for the resident population regardless of age, they tend to reflect changes in the employment opportunities in the city more than changes in what current students are choosing to study.

Table 4.1 Completed Education Levels for Regina City's Adult Population

	number of adults*					percent of total				
	1981	1986**	1991	1996	2001	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Less than grade 9	17,190	15,240	13,020	11,030	8,195	14%	11%	10%	8%	6%
Grade 9 to 11	37,470	39,390	35,190	35,570	24,630	31%	30%	26%	26%	19%
Grade 12 or 13^	13,455	12,995	16,775	16,615	15,000	11%	10%	12%	12%	12%
Some post-secondary, no graduation	22,415	19,285	19,455	17,305	18,500	18%	15%	14%	12%	15%
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	20,255	30,740	33,980	35,825	38,525	17%	23%	25%	26%	30%
University degree	11,715	15,165	17,960	20,545	22,205	10%	11%	13%	15%	17%
Total, adult population	122,500	132,815	136,375	138,925	127,055	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* this is measured among those 15 & older prior to 2001 and 20 & older in 2001 so some of the decline in the number with grade 9 to 11 is a result of the change in age
** a definition change in 1986 moved a number of persons with a trade certificate but less than grade 12 to the post-secondary certificate or diploma category
^ Until recently, Ontario high school graduates completed thirteen years of schooling.

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Those with a business administration or management education are the largest category, accounting for 24% of those with a post-secondary education. The second most common is the category of "engineering and applied science technologies and trades", a category that includes the construction trades. Those with a post-secondary education in either education or health are the third and fourth most common respectively.

There has been very little change in the mix of degrees, certificates, or diplomas over the past ten years. The proportion with an education in the social sciences or education has increased slightly; the proportion with a business or management education has declined slightly.

Figure 4.1 Completed Education Levels, Regina City Adults

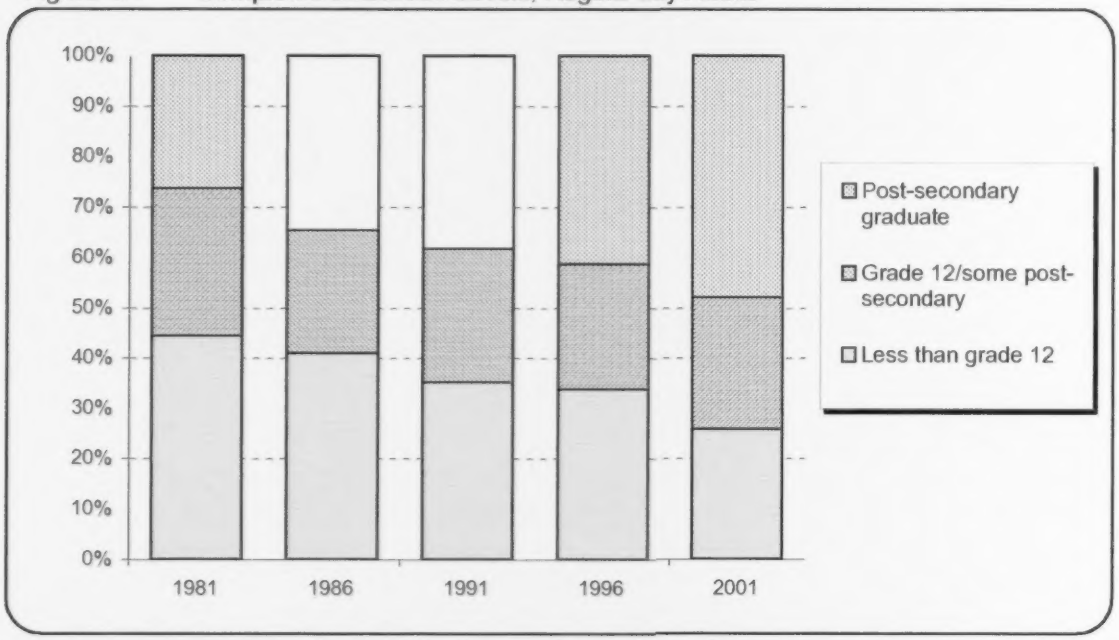
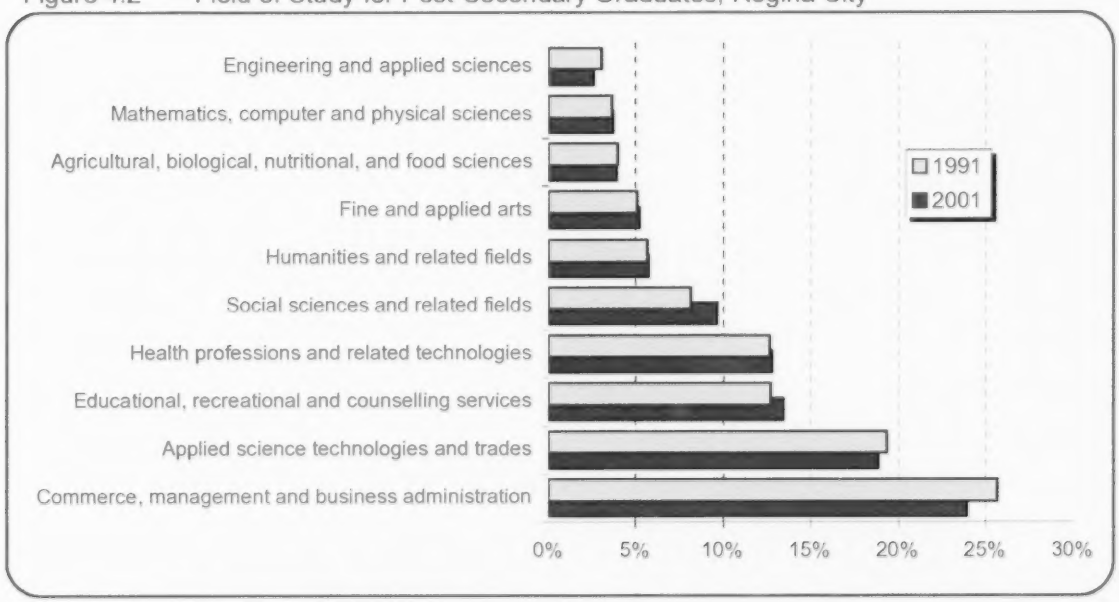


Table 4.2 Field of Study for Regina Residents with a Post-Secondary Degree, Diploma, or Certificate

	number of persons				percent of total			
	1986	1991	1996	2001	1986	1991	1996	2001
Educational, recreational and counselling services	5,440	6,605	7,255	8,175	11.9%	12.7%	12.9%	13.5%
Fine and applied arts	2,510	2,645	2,810	3,180	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%
Humanities and related fields	2,645	2,940	2,985	3,505	5.8%	5.7%	5.3%	5.8%
Social sciences and related fields	3,485	4,230	5,535	5,880	7.6%	8.1%	9.8%	9.7%
Commerce, management and business administration	11,690	13,325	14,140	14,535	25.5%	25.7%	25.1%	23.9%
Agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences	1,680	2,050	2,145	2,375	3.7%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%
Engineering and applied sciences	1,490	1,600	1,705	1,575	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%
Applied science technologies and trades	9,335	10,050	10,570	11,470	20.3%	19.4%	18.8%	18.9%
Health professions and related technologies	5,980	6,560	7,215	7,760	13.0%	12.6%	12.8%	12.8%
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	1,595	1,900	1,950	2,255	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.7%
No specialization	55	10	40	25	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Total	45,905	51,915	56,350	60,735	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Figure 4.2 Field of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates, Regina City



4.2 School Attendance

The proportion of the population 15 to 24 that is attending school – either high school or a post-secondary institution – is a reasonably good proxy for the number of young people who are continuing their education. Table 4.3 shows the proportion who attended school on a full-time or part-time basis in the eight months prior to the census, that is, in the 1990-91, 1995-96, and 2000-01 school years.

Six out of ten Regina youth attended school in the 2000-01 school year.

Six out of ten persons in this age group were attending an educational institution either on a full-time or part-time basis in 2000-01.

The majority of those in the lower end of this age range will be attending high school. At the upper end of the age range, students at the University of Regina and SIAST will be more common.

Figure 4.3 shows that the proportion attending school increased from 58% to 60% from 1991 to 1996 and remained at 60% in 2001.

Figure 4.3 School Attendance Among Regina Youth (15 to 24 years of age)

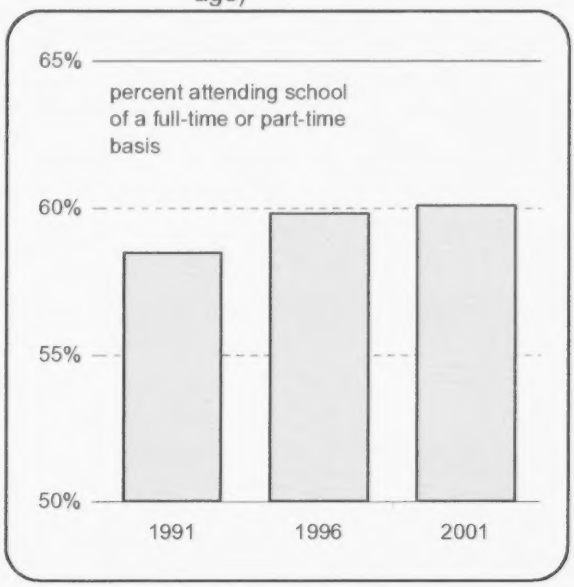


Table 4.3 School Attendance Among Regina Youth

	number of persons 15 to 24			percent of total		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Not attending school*	11,350	10,815	11,190	42%	40%	40%
Attending school full-time	14,495	14,480	15,005	53%	54%	54%
Attending school part-time	1,480	1,600	1,840	5%	6%	7%
Total	27,325	26,890	28,035	100%	100%	100%

* in the eight months prior to the census

Source: Statistics Canada Census

4.3 Elementary and Secondary Enrollments and Dropouts

The number of students enrolled in the Regina elementary/secondary (K-12) school system has been remarkably constant over the past twenty five years. Table 4.4 shows enrollment in the public and separate schools which covers the vast majority of students in Regina[1]. In spite of the constantly fluctuating age structure of the city's population, enrollment in the K-12 school system has only recently dropped below the level it was in the early 1980s.

These minor fluctuations in overall attendance are heavily influenced by migration into and out of the city. Nevertheless, they do generally follow the general demographic patterns of the population. By the late 1980s and early 1990s, the children of the baby boom generation – the so-called "echo" – were entering the school system, causing the increase to the peak of 35,527 in 1997. Since then, enrollment has drifted downward to the level of 32,562 in September 2003 (see Figure 4.4).

Enrollment in the elementary/ secondary school system has been remarkably constant over the past twenty-five years.

Lower fertility rates and the natural aging of the echo generation will mean that enrollments in the elementary/secondary system will continue to decline in the short term.

Figure 4.4 Elementary/Secondary Enrollment, Regina Public and Separate Schools, as of September

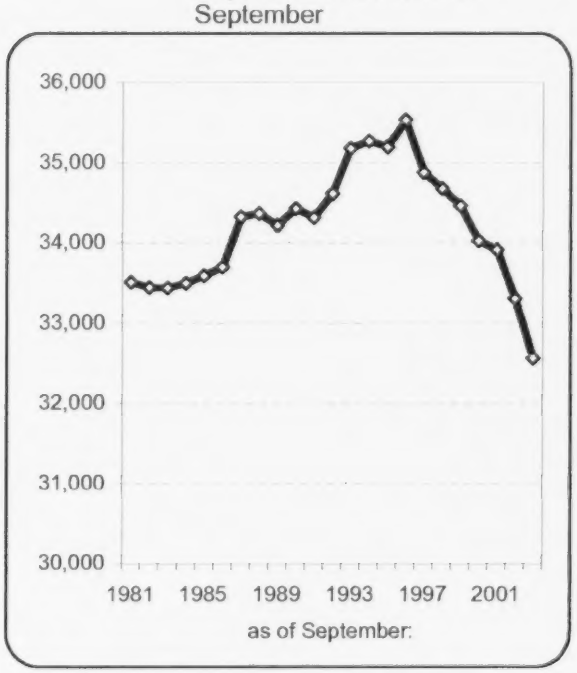


Table 4.4 Elementary/Secondary Enrollment, Regina Public and Separate Schools, as of September

	Separate	Public	Total
1976	10,876	23,694	34,570
1981	10,002	23,504	33,506
1986	9,759	23,936	33,695
1991	9,963	24,346	34,309
1996	11,166	24,361	35,527
1997	11,163	23,709	34,872
1998	10,957	23,713	34,670
1999	11,015	23,446	34,461
2000	10,996	23,025	34,021
2001	10,879	23,031	33,910
2002	10,641	22,661	33,302
2003	10,507	22,055	32,562

Source: School Boards

[1] *Those outside the separate and public school system include Luther College, École Monseigneur de Laval, and a number of smaller independent schools.*

Dropouts

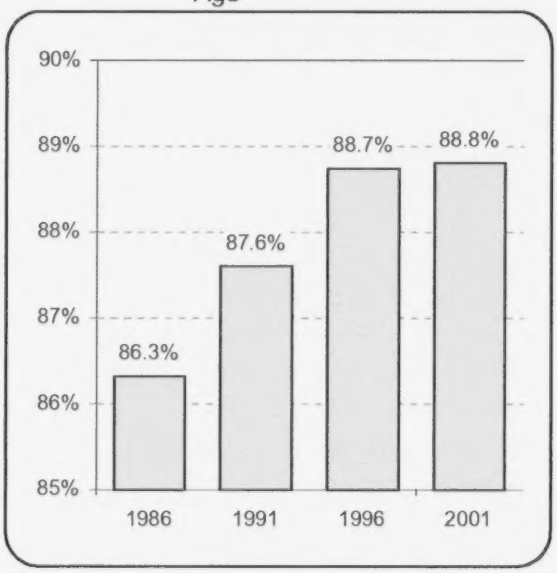
Statistics about dropouts and dropout rates are notoriously difficult to collect and interpret. This is because it is difficult to determine who has permanently dropped out – some "dropouts" return to school later in the year or even the following year. There are, therefore, "temporary dropouts" and "permanent" dropouts and the number of these individuals will change depending on the period over which the statistics are gathered.

There is a simpler measure, however, which considers the proportion of persons of school age who are enrolled in school at some point in time. This measure is also subject to inaccuracies because of the definition of "school age" and because it depends on all persons in a given geographic area being enrolled in schools within the geographic area, an assumption that is difficult to justify for small geographic areas. It is also affected by the general increase in the number of children enrolled in special education within the public system and by the number of persons over the age of 19 who are in school.

Elementary/secondary school enrollment represents an increasing proportion of the school age population, suggesting that the dropout rate may be declining.

According to this rough measure, it appears that the dropout rate in Regina has been declining. Figure 4.5 shows that, as a proportion of the population aged 5 to 19, total enrollment was 88.8% in 2001, up from 87.6% in 1991 and 86.3% in 1986.

Figure 4.5 Elementary/Secondary School Enrollment as a Percentage of the Population 5 to 19 Years of Age



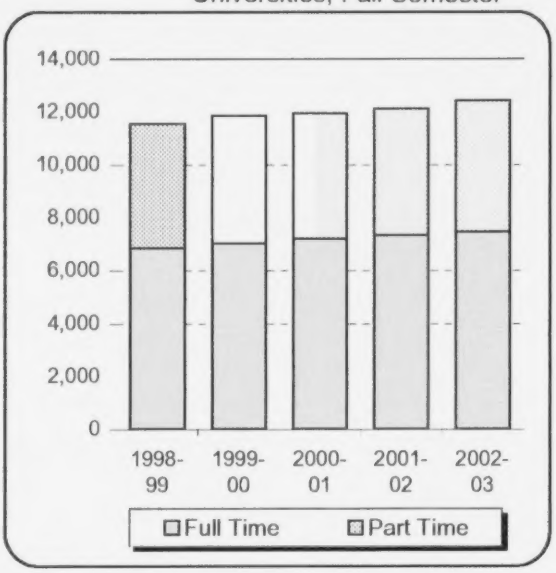
4.4 University Enrollment

Total enrollment at the University of Regina and its affiliated colleges and universities is increasing. Enrollment in the Fall semester of 2002 was 12,457 compared with 11,571 in the Fall of 1998. Table 4.5 shows that enrollment is growing more quickly:

Enrollment at the University of Regina and its affiliated colleges and universities was over 12,000 in 2002-03.

- among full-time rather than part-time students, particularly full-time graduate students;
- in Campion College and the University of Regina rather than at Luther College or the First Nations University (formerly Saskatchewan Indian Federated College); and
- in the faculties of Education, Administration, and Kinesiology/Health Studies.

Figure 4.6 Full and Part Time Enrollment, University of Regina and Affiliated Colleges and Universities, Fall Semester



Many students enroll in the Faculty of Arts before switching to other faculties. This is reflected in the number of degrees and certificates awarded (see Figure 4.7). Although almost one third of the students are enrolled in Arts, only 15% of degrees/certificates awarded are in Arts.

Figure 4.7 Degrees/Certificates Awarded 2002 Spring and Fall Convocations

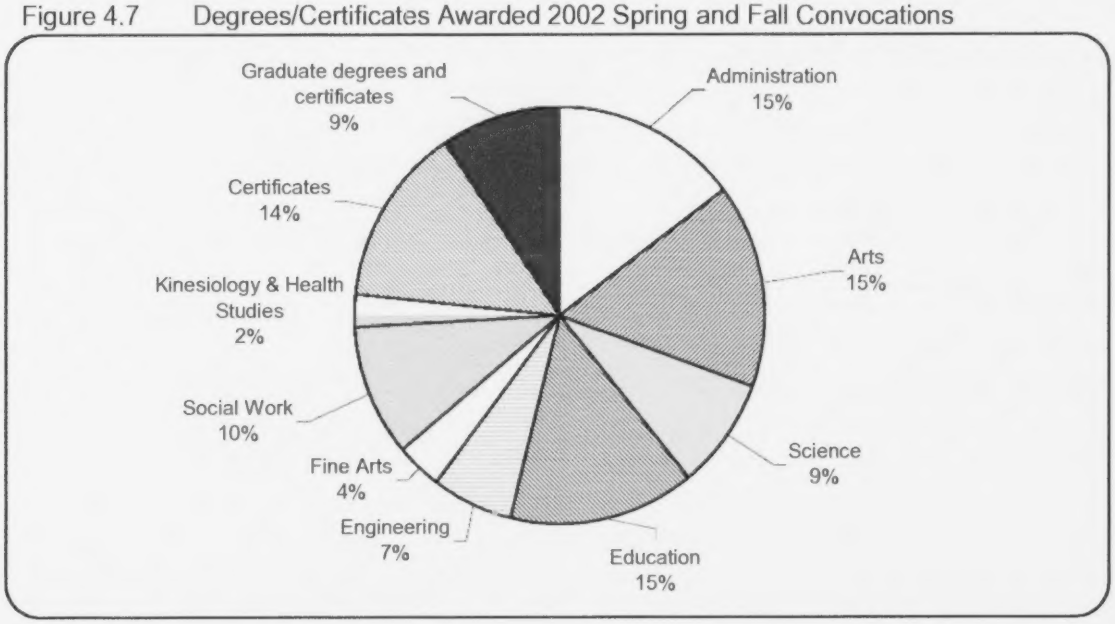


Table 4.5 Fall Semester Enrollment at the University of Regina

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998 to 2002 increase
Classification	Undergraduate Full-Time	6,524	6,652	6,905	7,011	7,062	8%
	Undergraduate Part-Time	4,040	4,207	4,038	4,031	4,286	6%
	Graduate Full-Time	350	383	332	359	418	19%
	Graduate Part-Time	657	647	676	730	691	5%
	Total	**11,571**	**11,889**	**11,951**	**12,131**	**12,457**	**8%**
College	First Nations University	1,422	1,343	1,281	1,163	1,229	-14%
	Campion College	1,227	1,206	1,238	1,329	1,343	9%
	Luther College	948	996	965	915	885	-7%
	University of Regina	7,974	8,344	8,467	8,724	9,000	13%
	Total	**11,571**	**11,889**	**11,951**	**12,131**	**12,457**	**8%**
Faculty/Field of Study	Administration	777	872	963	943	888	14%
	Arts	3,497	3,542	3,540	3,695	3,833	10%
	Continuing Education	592	589	566	519	659	11%
	Education	1,169	1,232	1,295	1,353	1,380	18%
	Engineering	663	673	677	694	686	3%
	Fine Arts	481	481	472	500	488	1%
	Graduate studies	1,007	1,030	1,008	1,089	1,109	10%
	Science	1,336	1,416	1,366	1,357	1,390	4%
	Social Work	683	684	709	739	742	9%
	Kinesiology & Health Studies	286	270	270	290	322	13%
	First Year Services*	851	867	846	706	755	-11%
	Interim, special, none designated	229	233	239	246	205	-10%
	Total	**11,571**	**11,889**	**11,951**	**12,131**	**12,457**	**8%**

Source: University of Regina Fact Book

* Students who have either not yet chosen a faculty or who do not have the full educational background for normal admission.

4.5 SIAST Enrollment

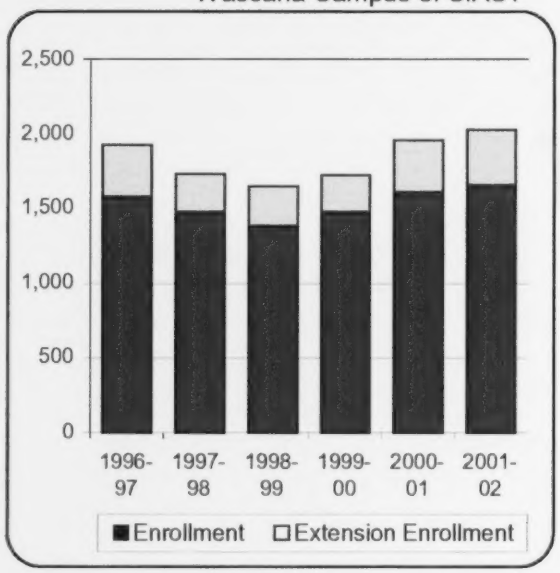
The Wascana campus of the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIAST) has recently consolidated operations at the new campus on Wascana Parkway. Enrollment, which had been declining, reversed in the 1999-2000 academic year and has been increasing since then. In 2001-02, there were more than 2,000 students enrolled at the campus – 82% of which were for on-campus programs.

The number of graduates has also increased from the low in 1998-99. In 2001-02, over 1,000 persons received a diploma or certificate at the Wascana campus.

Student enrollment at the Wascana Campus of SIAST increased to more than 2,000 in the 2001-02 school year.

A breakdown of graduates by division (see Table 4.6) shows the nature of graduates from SIAST. These statistics are affected by where SIAST chooses to offer programs but they give an indication of what kinds of students are graduating from the Wascana campus.

Figure 4.8 Student Enrollment at the Wascana Campus of SIAST



The fastest growing categories are:

- Nursing, particularly the Practical Nursing program and the advanced certificate in Critical Care nursing;
- Community Services including short order cook, early childhood education, and teaching assistant; and
- Industrial Training including welder, auto body technician, and automotive service technician.

Figure 4.9 Graduates from the Wascana Campus of SIAST

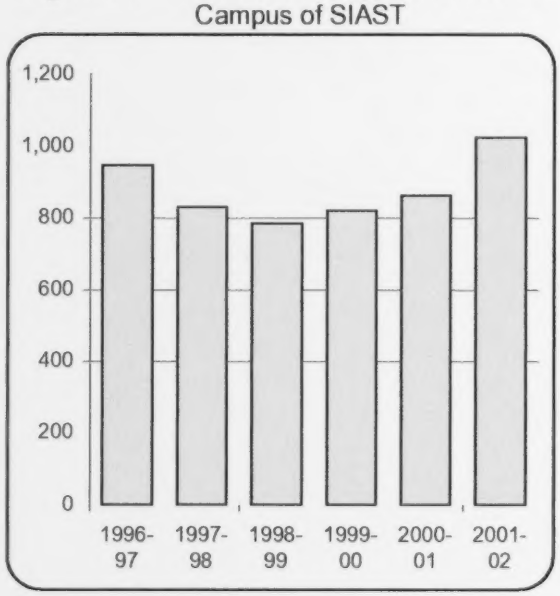


Table 4.6 Enrollment and Graduations, Wascana Campus of SIAST

		Academic Year					
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Enrollment	Main	1,580	1,476	1,383	1,475	1,610	1,654
	Extension	346	257	266	250	349	374
	Total	1,926	1,733	1,649	1,725	1,959	2,028
Graduates	Main	801	679	654	655	778	792
	Extension	146	153	133	168	87	233
	Total	947	832	787	823	865	1,025
Graduates by Type	Certificates	522	511	483	507	496	650
	Diplomas	201	91	93	64	139	91
	Advanced Certificates	29	89	59	78	80	98
	Applied Certificates	195	141	152	174	150	186
	Total	947	832	787	823	865	1,025
Graduates by SIAST Division	Business and Agriculture	279	246	216	229	203	196
	Community Services	36	47	65	73	78	142
	Industrial Training	93	103	91	95	94	133
	Nursing	224	80	80	112	107	215
	Science and Health	273	324	300	298	352	297
	Technology	42	32	35	16	31	42
	Total	947	832	787	823	865	1,025

Source: SIAST Planning, Research, and Development Division - Five Year Summary of SIAST Programs

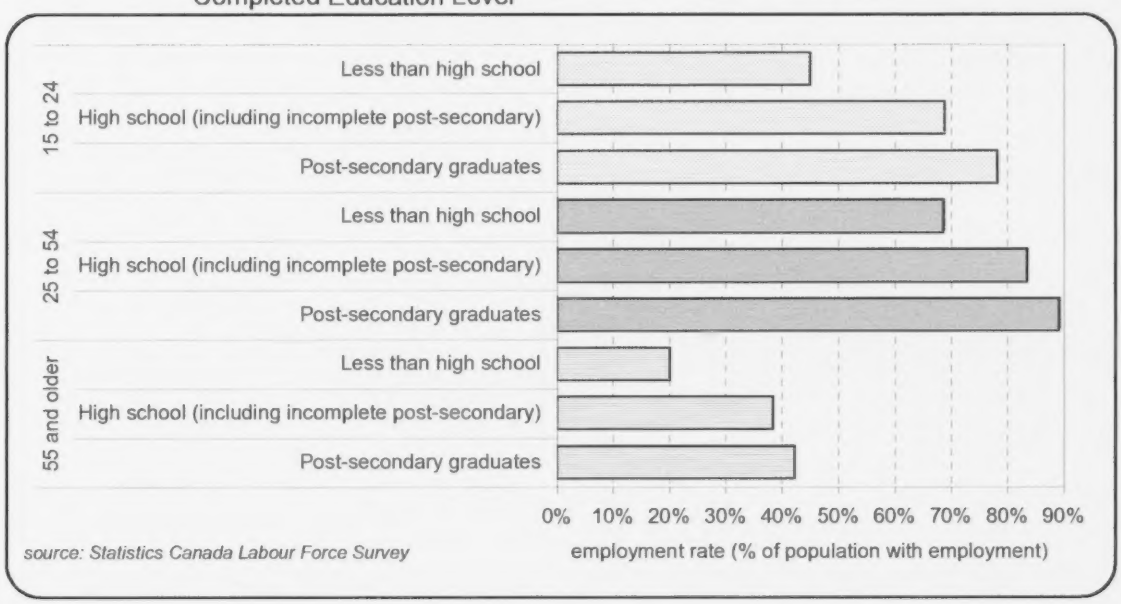
4.6 Summary

Educational attainment levels are important. The labour market increasingly requires employees with at least a grade 12 education and prefers those with a post-secondary education. The figure below shows that in all age groups, the proportion of people who are working is higher for those with higher levels of education. In the primary labour market age group, for example, 69% of those with less than Grade 12 are working compared with 89% of those with a post-secondary education.

So it is unqualified good news for Regina that all of the education indicators are on an upward trend. There are a higher proportion of young people in the elementary/secondary school system and more young adults are attending the two main post-secondary institutions in the city – the University of Regina and the Wascana Campus of SIAST.

The natural aging of the population affects educational statistics in a way that can hide the underlying trends. Some of the improvement in formal education levels in the city are the result of the natural aging of the population but it is clear that the population in the city has more formal schooling than in the past. By 2001, almost one half of the adults in the city were post-secondary graduates.

Figure 4.10 Employment Rates in Saskatchewan, 2003 Annual Average, by Age Group and Completed Education Level


15 to 24
Less than high school
High school (including incomplete post-secondary)
Post-secondary graduates
25 to 54
Less than high school
High school (including incomplete post-secondary)
Post-secondary graduates
55 and older
Less than high school
High school (including incomplete post-secondary)
Post-secondary graduates
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90%
employment rate (% of population with employment)

source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

5.0 HOUSING

Two kinds of information are presented in this section. The first section contains a summary of statistics about housing included in the census. The information includes the type of dwelling, how large it is in terms of the number of rooms, and its age. Information is also available about tenure and condition.

The second section contains more up-to-date information about the economics of the housing market – the number of new homes being built and the rental and resale markets.

5.1 Basic Housing Characteristics

The single-detached house is still dominant in Regina. Other kinds of dwellings – apartments and row houses, for example – became more common in the 1980s but their popularity seems to have declined. In 2001, 69% of dwellings were single-detached homes, up from 68% in 1996 (see Figure 5.1). Most of the remaining 31% of dwellings were apartments.

Other characteristics from the census indicate that in 2001, the average Regina dwelling had 6.4 rooms – 2.7 bedrooms and 3.7 other rooms. The average market value for owned (i.e. not rented) dwellings was estimated at $105,000 by their owners. Among those who rent, the average amount paid for rent and utilities was $567 per month and among those who owned their home, the average payment for mortgage and utilities was $760 per month.

In 2001, the average Regina residence had 6.4 rooms. The market value for owned dwellings was estimated at $105,000.

Two thirds of homes in the city are owned (with or without a mortgage). In 2001, 66.5% of occupied private dwellings were owned compared with 64.6% in 1996 and 64.8% in 1991 (see Table 5.1). The average age of the housing stock in the city has increased in the past decade. In 1991, 19% of the dwellings were less than 10 years old, that is, built in the period from 1981 to 1990. In 2001, the proportion had declined to 6%.

Two thirds of Regina homes are owned.

Respondents to the census are asked to indicate the condition of their owned or rented dwellings by answering the question: "Is this dwelling in need of any repairs?". Respondents were asked not to include desirable remodelling or additions. The possible responses were:

- No, only regular maintenance is needed (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.)
- Yes, minor repairs are needed (missing or loose floor tiles, or siding, etc.)
- Yes, major repairs are needed (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.)

Figure 5.1 Physical Characteristics of Regina City Homes, 2001

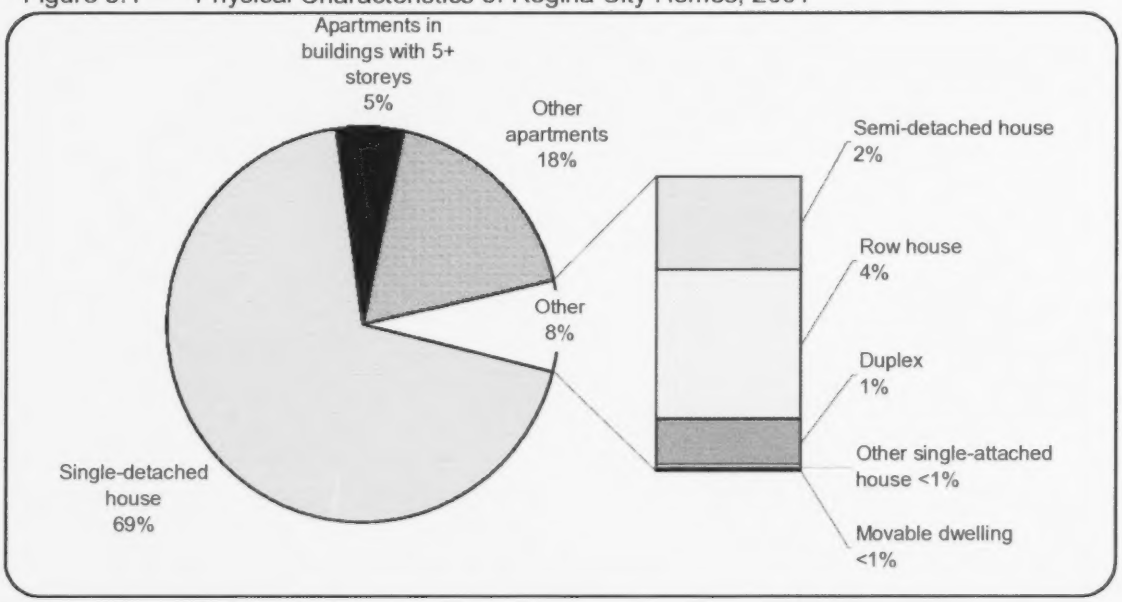


Table 5.1 Selected Housing Characteristics, Regina City

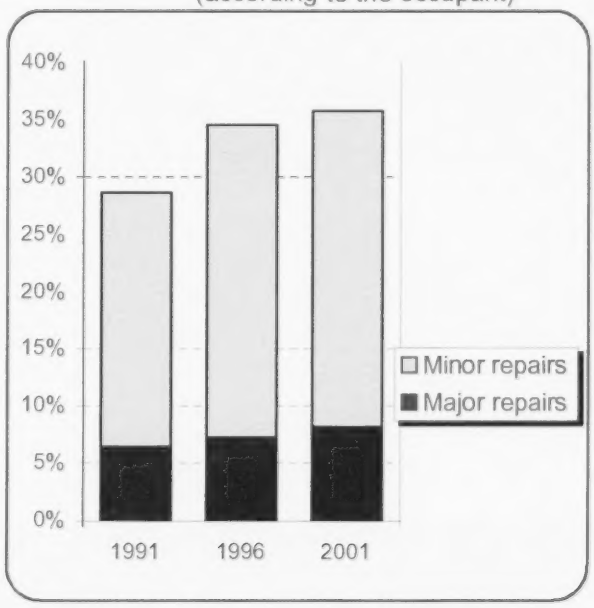
		Number			Percent of total		
		1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Tenure	Owned	43,835	45,415	47,725	64.8%	64.6%	66.5%
	Rented	23,765	24,905	23,995	35.2%	35.4%	33.5%
	Total	67,600	70,320	71,720	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Housing Condition	Regular maintenance only	48,285	46,065	46,150	71.4%	65.5%	64.4%
	Minor repairs	15,010	19,200	19,770	22.2%	27.3%	27.6%
	Major repairs	4,300	5,060	5,790	6.4%	7.2%	8.1%
	Total	67,595	70,325	71,710	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Period of construction	before 1946	8,545	8,215	7,945	12.6%	11.7%	11.1%
	1946-1960	13,310	13,850	14,035	19.7%	19.7%	19.6%
	1961-1970	14,655	14,710	14,170	21.7%	20.9%	19.8%
	1971-1980	18,410	19,000	19,860	27.2%	27.0%	27.7%
	1981-1990	12,670	12,500	11,570	18.7%	17.8%	16.1%
	1991-1995	...	2,050	1,935	...	2.9%	2.7%
	1996-2001	...	...	2,205	...	...	3.1%
	Total	67,590	70,325	71,720	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

The proportion of ***dwellings*** *deemed to be in* ***need of*** *major repairs* ***was 8.1% in*** *2001 compared* ***with 6.4% in*** *1991.*

The proportion of dwellings deemed to be in need of either major or minor repairs has increased from 29% to 36% in the last ten years (see Figure 5.2). Much of the increase happened in the early part of the decade.

Figure 5.2 Proportion of Regina Dwellings in Need of Major or Minor Repairs (according to the occupant)



5.2 Housing Market

Two inter-related measures of the housing market are available for the Regina CMA.

- The Regina Real Estate Association collects data on the resale market, that is, the sale of existing homes.
- The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation compiles information about the number of new housing units built in large urban centres.

Table 5.2 and Figure 5.3 show the number of sales and average selling price for Regina homes in the past ten years. After languishing in the $70,000 to $80,000 range for the early 1990s, the average selling price has increased by a third since 1996. Over the past seven years, the average price has increased by an annual rate of 4.6% per year to reach $104,354 in 2003. A relative shortage of listings is now a limiting factor for sales although affordability is becoming increasingly important[1].

Table 5.2 Housing Statistics, Multiple Listing Service

	Listings	Sales	Average selling price
1990	5,074	2,453	$71,415
1991	4,679	2,429	$68,806
1992	4,789	2,882	$72,397
1993	4,249	2,689	$72,865
1994	3,646	2,283	$73,723
1995	4,019	2,592	$76,685
1996	4,338	3,120	$76,728
1997	4,214	2,927	$82,650
1998	3,832	2,892	$85,408
1999	3,711	2,782	$90,224
2000	3,883	2,612	$94,459
2001	4,106	2,792	$96,938
2002	4,071	2,817	$100,769
2003	3,549	2,632	$104,354

Source: Association of Regina Realtors

Figure 5.3 Multiple Listing Service, Average Selling Price, Units Listed, and Units Sold

1 *From 1995 to 2000, average household income in Regina has grown by 17% compared with a 20% increase in the value of the average dwelling.*

The number of new housing starts is shown in Table 5.3 and Figure 5.4. The number of starts increased substantially in 2003 with much of the increase in the multiple-unit category. (Each unit in a multiple-unit dwelling counts as a separate start.) The number of new units built in 2003 is more than twice the number built in the mid 1990s.

The number of ***new units built*** *in 2003 is more* ***than double*** *the number built* ***in the mid*** *1990s.*

The condominium market has been stronger than the homeowner market in the last half of the 1990s. This is partly a consequence of the growth in the number of persons in the pre-retirement age group (50 to 64 years of age) and the trend is expected to continue.

Table 5.3 New Housing Starts, Regina CMA, by Intended Market

	Homeowner	Condo/ rental/other	Total
1990	314	157	471
1991	163	26	189
1992	541	125	666
1993	410	153	563
1994	377	85	462
1995	311	60	371
1996	344	90	434
1997	350	166	516
1998	453	84	537
1999	409	164	573
2000	448	167	615
2001	393	233	626
2002	506	145	651
2003	507	382	889

Source: CMHC

Figure 5.4 New Housing Starts, by Intended Market, Regina CMA

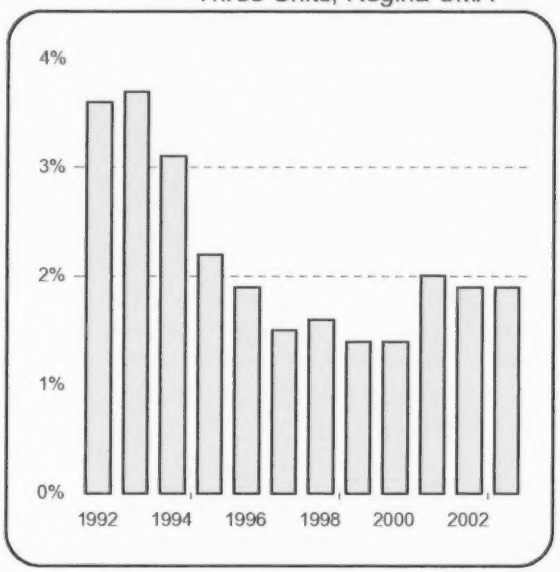
5.3 Rental Market

By way of an annual survey, CMHC collects information about the private rental market in major Canadian cities. These surveys cover only rents in buildings with at least three units for rent. In other words, they excluded the rental of houses, duplexes, basement suites, etc.

The vacancy rate of 2% in the Regina CMA is still relatively low compared with rates in the early 1990s.

The vacancy rate in Regina was declining throughout the 1990s to the point where it triggered some of the increase in multiple-unit starts noted in Section 5.2. Since the low point of 1.4% in 1999 and 2000, vacancy rates have increased to just under 2.0%. This is still low enough to suggest that more multiple-unit construction will take place in the short term.

Figure 5.5 Vacancy Rates, Privately Owned Buildings with at Least Three Units, Regina CMA



The average rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Regina is $592/month compared with less than $500/month in the early 1990s.

Figure 5.6 shows the average rent paid for apartments in private buildings with at least three units[1]. The increase in average rents has been relatively consistent over the past ten years, averaging 2% per year for two-bedroom apartments and 1.9% per year for bachelor suites. By 2003, the average rent for a bachelor apartment had increased to $349/month and the average rent for a two-bedroom apartment was $592/month.

Figure 5.6 Average Monthly Rent, Privately Owned Buildings with at Least Three Units, Regina CMA

1 *The rent figures will include utilities where that is the "normal practise" in the market.*

5.4 Shelter Cost Inflation

As part of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) survey, Statistics Canada measures the change in shelter costs in the Regina CMA. Shelter costs include, for example, rent, mortgage payments, property taxes, and utility payments.

Because of utility rate increases, the shelter cost component of the Consumer Price Index is growing more quickly than prices for other consumer goods and services.

Table 5.4 and Figure 5.7 show that over the past five years, the overall rate of inflation in Regina has averaged 2.5%. The sub-component of the CPI that covers shelter costs has grown more quickly – an average of 3.5% per year over the same period. The higher rate is exclusively the result of the average annual increase of 7.4% in the price of household utilities. Excluding utility rates, shelter costs have grown by 2.5% per year for owned accommodation and 1.6% per year for rented accommodation.

Figure 5.7 Average Annual Increase in Selected Prices, 1998 to 2003, Regina CMA

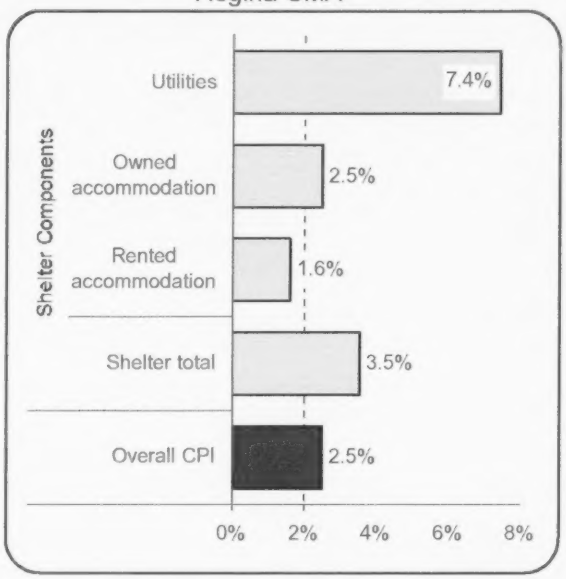


Table 5.4 Shelter Cost Indices, Regina CMA

	Overall CPI (1992=100)	Shelter Components (1992=100)			
		Total	Rented accommodation	Owned accommodation	Utilities
1992	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1993	103.2	102.1	101.4	101.1	106.1
1994	105.2	104.1	102.5	101.6	113.2
1995	107.3	106.6	104.3	105.4	112.7
1996	109.3	109.5	105.8	107.7	118.9
1997	110.8	111.5	107.5	109.8	121.0
1998	112.7	115.0	109.0	113.2	126.2
1999	114.7	117.7	110.3	115.4	131.8
2000	117.7	122.2	112.2	119.5	139.8
2001	121.3	129.9	114.2	122.8	164.8
2002	124.6	132.6	116.7	124.2	171.5
2003	127.5	136.7	118.0	128.0	180.5

Source: Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index

5.5 Summary

The major findings in this section are summarized below in point form.

- In 2001, the average dwelling (including both apartments and single detached homes) in Regina had 6.4 rooms – 2.7 bedrooms and 3.7 other rooms.
- Among the two thirds that were owner-occupied dwellings, the estimated market value was $105,000; the average payment for mortgage and utilities was $760 per month.
- Among the one third who rent, the average amount paid for rent and utilities was $567 per month.
- The proportion of dwellings deemed to be in need of major repairs was 8.1% in 2001 compared with 6.4% in 1991.
- There has been a resurgence in new housing construction since the mid 1990s. The number of new units built in 2003 was 889, more than double the number in the mid 1990s.
- The average selling price among the 2,632 homes sold through the Multiple Listing Service was $104,354 in 2003.
- The apartment vacancy rate in Regina is near 2% compared with 1.5% in the late 1990s and 3.5% in the early 1990s. Depending on the type of unit, average rents have increased by 2% to 2.5% per year in the past ten years.
- Because of utility increases, the shelter cost component of the Consumer Price Index has grown more quickly than the general rate of inflation. From 1998 to 2003, shelter costs have increased by 3.5% per year compared with the general consumer price inflation rate of 2.5% per year.

6.0 EMPLOYMENT

Although economists often concentrate on the production of goods and services, many people equate having a good job as the best indicator of their own economic health. There is some justification for this in economic theory as well – wages and salaries accounted for 42% of the provincial economy in 2002. So employment statistics are good general indicators of the economic health of the city.

In this section we look at both paid employment – work for pay or profit – and unpaid employment, sometimes called "non-market" work. Earnings from employment are described in the section on income later in this report.

6.1 Paid Employment

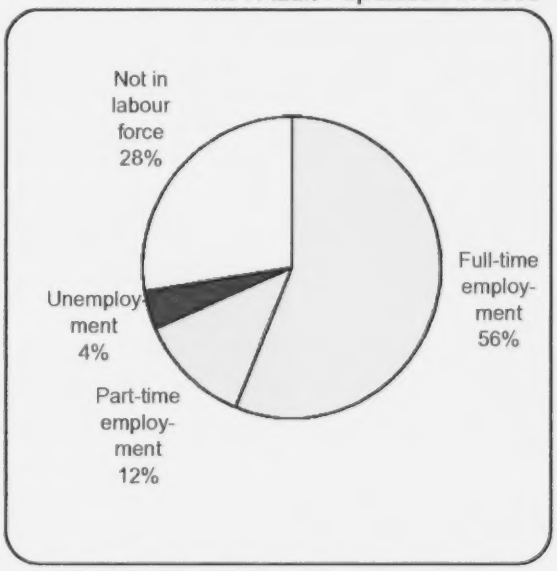
Rather than rely on the employment figures from the census, the statistics in this section are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) – a monthly survey conducted by Statistics Canada. Although the information from the LFS is not as reliable as the census and is available only for the Regina CMA, it is more up-to-date[1].

All persons 15 and older are classified into one of three groups for the purpose of describing their labour market activities. Employed persons are those who have one or more jobs including those who are not currently at work because of holiday, illness, or a labour dispute. This category also includes those who are not working but have a definite start date for a job and those who work without pay in a family business or farm. Unemployed persons are those without a job and "actively" seeking employment. People who are neither employed nor unemployed are classified as not in the labour force. People are considered to be working full-time if they work thirty hours per week or more, combined if necessary, over all jobs.

In an average month in 2003, 68% of the Regina CMA adult population was employed.

In an average month in 2003, 68% of the Regina CMA adult population was employed on either a full-time or part-time basis in either a paid job or self-employed. In the same period, 4% were unemployed in the sense that they were without work and actively seeking employment. (Note that this is not the unemployment rate which is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed – 5.7% in 2003.) The remaining 28% were not in the labour force.

Figure 6.1 Labour Force Status of Regina CMA Adult Population in 2003



Unemployment and the unemployment rate are not good measures of the labour market in a small geographic region so the data in the balance of this section concentrates on employment – the number of people with a job.

Figure 6.2 shows that total employment increased sharply (6%) in 1998 after years of little or no growth. The higher levels of employment were sustained in the three following years and then increased again in 2002 to reach a total of 105,200 people. Employment declined in 2003 but preliminary data suggest that there will be an increase of 3% to 4% in Regina CMA employment in 2004.

In the last decade full-time employment has increased more quickly than part-time employment.

Looking at the ten year period from 1993 to 2003, we see that the adult population in the Regina CMA has increased by 5,800 persons (see Table 6.1). Employment, however, increased by 8,800 so the

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1 *According to the 2001 Census, 92% of CMA residents who were employed lived in the city proper.*

employment rate grew from 65% to 68%. The number of unemployed persons and persons out of the labour force has dropped over the ten years. All of the employment increase occurred among those working full-time with a growth of 10,000 compared with a drop of 1,100 among those working part-time.

Figure 6.2 Total Employment, Regina CMA Residents, 1987 to 2003

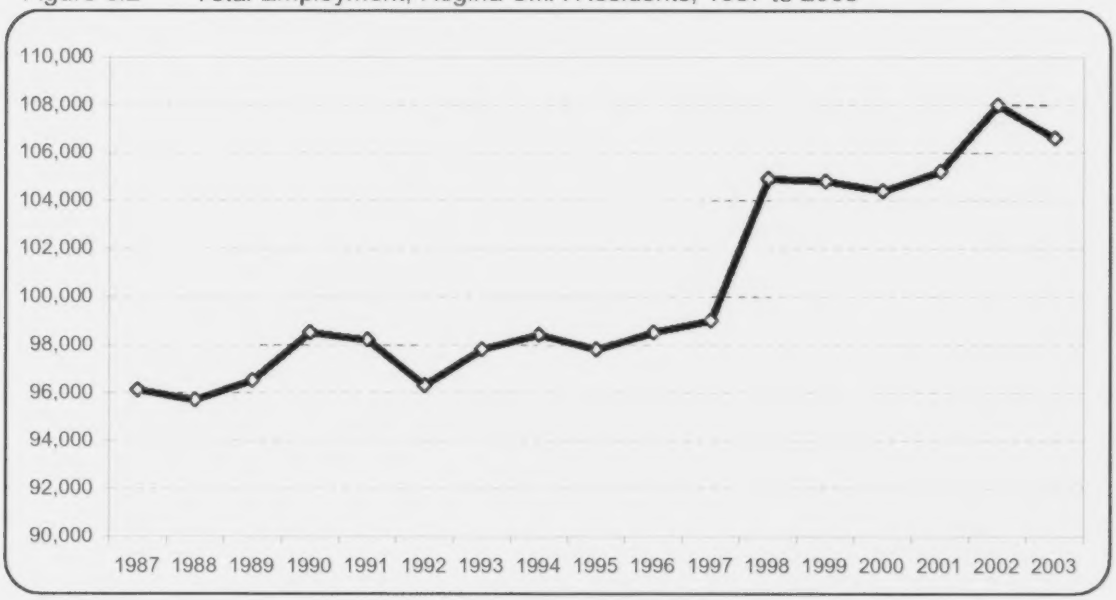

Table 6.1 Employment Indicators for Regina CMA Residents

		1993	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Employment	Full-time	77,700	80,200	85,800	85,100	86,400	86,600	87,500	87,700
	Part-time	20,000	18,800	19,100	19,700	17,900	18,600	20,500	18,900
	Total	97,800	99,000	104,900	104,800	104,400	105,200	108,000	106,600
Unemployed		9,200	6,600	5,600	5,900	5,300	6,100	6,200	6,400
Total Labour Force		107,000	105,600	110,600	110,700	109,700	111,300	114,200	112,900
Not in Labour Force		43,200	48,600	44,500	45,100	46,400	44,800	42,200	43,100
Population 15 & older		150,200	154,100	155,100	155,800	156,100	156,100	156,300	156,000
Unemployment rate*		9%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%
Participation rate**		71%	69%	71%	71%	70%	71%	73%	72%
Employment rate***		65%	64%	68%	67%	67%	67%	69%	68%

* unemployed as percentage of the labour force
** in the labour force as a percentage of the population
*** employed as a percentage of the population
Note: The data are reported to the nearest 100 persons so the sum of the components may not equal the reported total because of rounding errors.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Figure 6.3 Change in Employment, 1993 to 2003, by Category, Gender, and Age Group

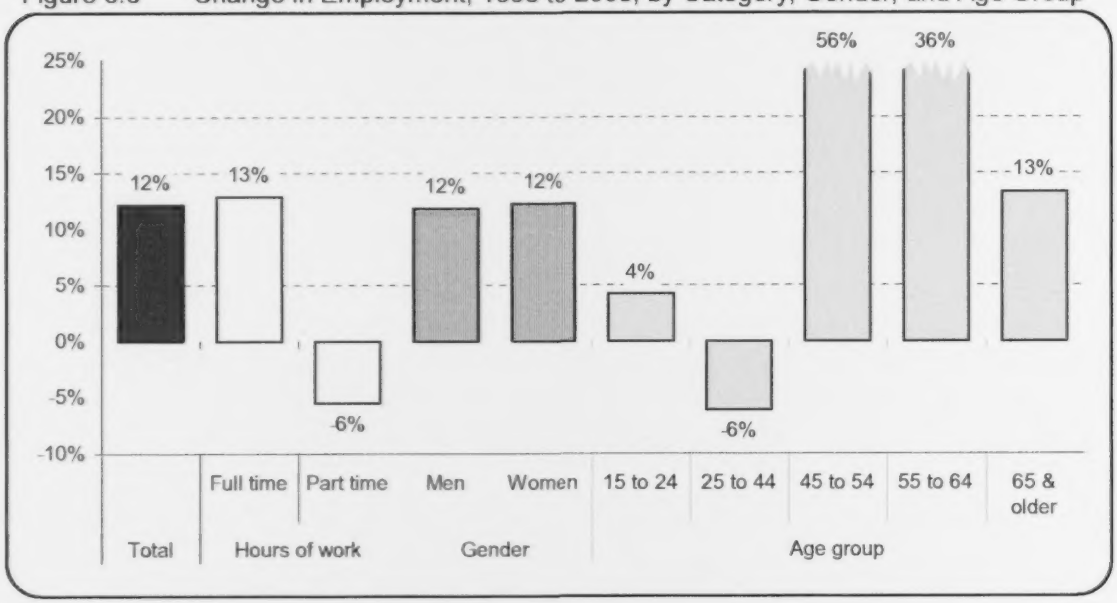

Figure 6.3 shows that, over the past decade, employment growth has occurred among both men and women at an equal rate but there are dramatic differences by age group. There are 6% fewer persons 25 to 44 working than a decade ago and proportionately more youth and persons in the 45 to 64 age group. These age-related employment patterns are largely a consequence of changes in the demographic makeup of the city's residents.

Employment by Industry Groups[1]

Regina's labour market is dominated by the service sector generally and the public sector specifically. Figure 6.4 shows that in the past decade (1993 to 2003) the fastest growing industry groups were:

- professional, scientific, and technical services – a category that includes legal, engineering, computer, accounting, and consulting firms;
- construction;
- educational services;
- head offices and other support services; and
- the information, culture, and recreation group.

Seven industry groups – three small ones (agriculture, utilities, the resource sector) and four larger ones (transportation/warehousing, manufacturing, other services[2], and public administration) registered a decline in employment over the period.

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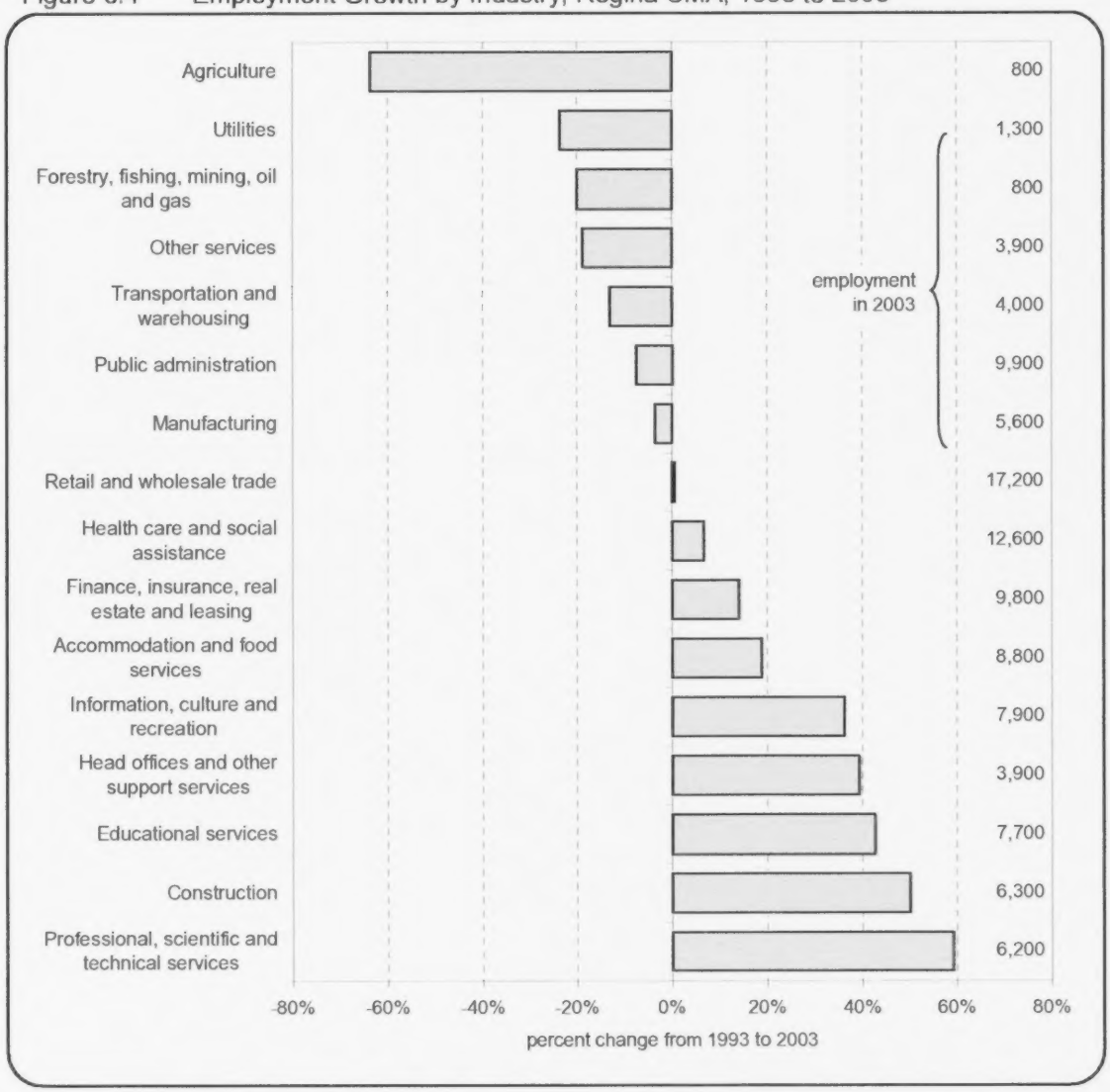
1 *The Labour Force Survey measures only the industry of the "main job", that is, the job at which a multiple job holder spends the majority of their time.*

2 *This category includes personal and household services such as auto repair shops, hair salons, lawn care companies, laundries, and funeral homes. It also includes religious, civic, and social organizations such as unions, chambers of commerce, and churches.*

In the last decade the fastest growing industry was the "professional, scientific, and technical services" group.

The largest industry group is the retail/wholesale trade sector which accounted for 16% of employment in 2003; employment in trade was effectively constant over the decade. The three groupings which are dominated by public sector employment – government administration, health and social services, education services – make up 28% of employment[1]. Only 14% of Regina CMA employees work in goods producing industries - agriculture, manufacturing, utilities, and construction.

Figure 6.4 Employment Growth by Industry, Regina CMA, 1993 to 2003



1 *This is not a perfect definition because some parts of the health and education sector are private and some public agencies are in other sectors. For example, SGI is part of the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate group; Sasktel is part of the Information, Culture and Recreation group.*

Occupation Groups

Regina's labour force is dominated by so-called "white collar" workers. Those working in occupations specific to the trades or the goods-producing industries represented only one in six employees in 2003.

Two large occupation groups account for more than one half of employment in the Regina CMA – those working in the "business, finance and administrative" occupation group that includes professionals, secretarial, administrative, and clerical occupations, and those in the broadly defined "sales and service" occupation group. Figure 6.5 shows that there has been a general increase in higher skilled occupations relative to lower skilled ones in the past decade. For example, there has been a large increase among professions in the business and finance and virtually no change in clerical occupations. As another example, there have been increases in both the construction and non-construction trades but a decline in construction helpers and labourers.

In the last decade the fastest growing occupation in the city was professions in business, finance, and administration.

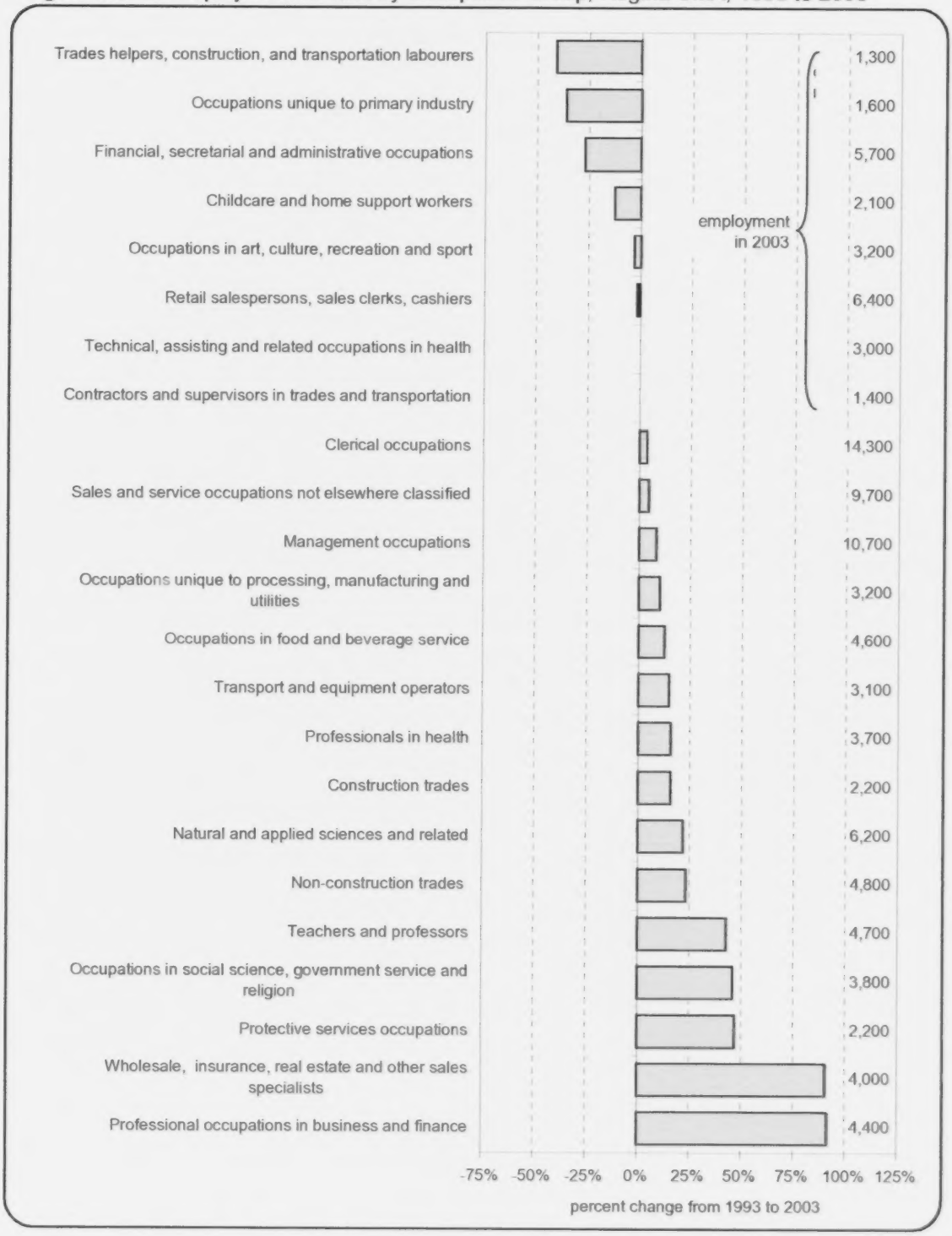
In the past decade, the fastest growing occupation groups were:

- professions in business and finance – accountants, auditors, investment analysts, for example;
- technical sales specialists such as grain buyers, realtors, and insurance salespersons;
- protective services occupations such as police, firefighters, and security guards;
- occupations in social sciences, government services, and religion; and
- teachers and professors.

The groups with the largest declines were

- occupations unique to the primary industry, a category that includes farmers; and
- lower skilled occupations in construction and transportation.

Figure 6.5 Employment Growth by Occupation Group, Regina CMA, 1993 to 2003



6.2 Unpaid Work

Beginning in the 1996 census, Statistics Canada added a series of questions on unpaid work in response to pressure from homemakers to have their contribution recognized. Three kinds of unpaid or "non-market" work were addressed to the adult (15 and older) population.

Housework

This category includes "unpaid housework, yard work, or home maintenance". The examples listed on the census form were preparing meals, washing the car, doing laundry, cutting the grass, and shopping. On average, some 91% of the adult population in Regina spent at least some time (at least five hours a week) doing unpaid housework in the week prior to the 2001 census. This is the same proportion as in 1996. In 2001, 15% of the population spent at least thirty hours/week doing housework - the equivalent of a full-time job – and down from the 16% reported in 1996.

Not surprisingly, women are more likely to be doing the housework than men. In 2001, 21% of women reported doing at least thirty hours per week of unpaid housework compared with 8% of men. The proportion of men doing at least thirty hours per week has increased since 1996 – from 7% to 8% – and the proportion of women doing so declined from 24% to 21%.

Care of Children

This category of unpaid work includes looking after young children, driving older children to activities, or helping them with their homework. In 2001, 41% of Regina adults spent at least some time in this unpaid activity – presumably the remaining 59% did not have children or grandchildren to care for. Women also dominate the care of children with 18% spending at least thirty hours per week compared with 9% of men. The proportion of persons spending at least thirty hours per week in unpaid child care has not changed since 1996 but the responsibility has shifted somewhat from women to men.

While women still do the vast majority of unpaid work, the proportion of men who spend thirty hours per week or more of unpaid housework or care of children has increased since 1996.

Care of Seniors

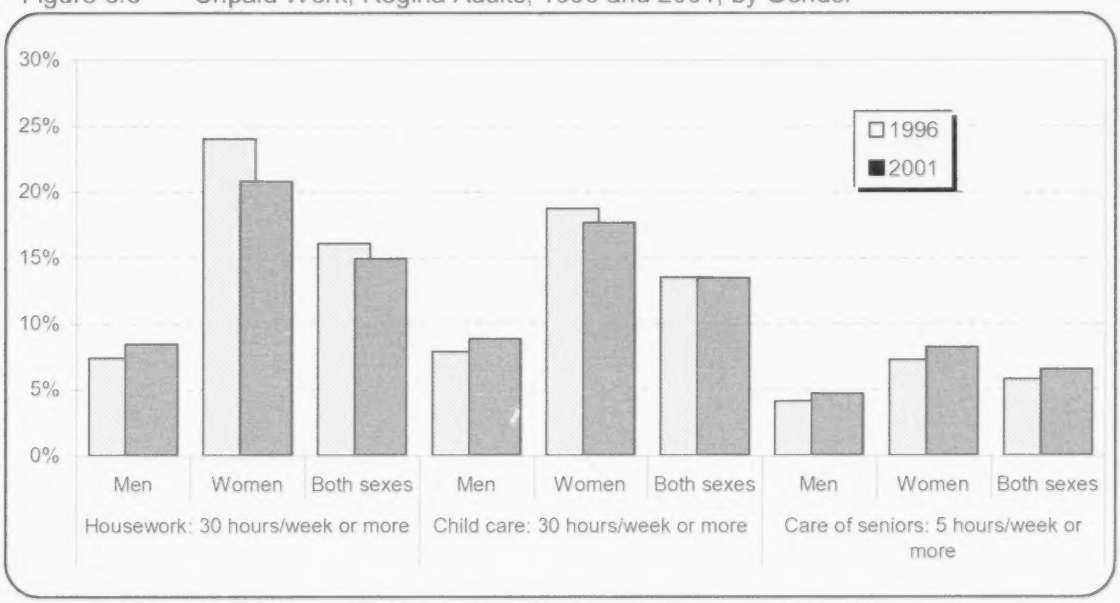
This category includes visiting or talking on the phone, shopping, or providing personal care to a senior. In 2001, 17% of Regina adults spent at least some time caring for seniors and 7% spent at least five hours per week. Once again, women were more likely than men to spend time caring for seniors – 21% do so compared with 16% of men.

Table 6.2 Unpaid Work, Regina Adults, 1996 and 2001

		1996			2001		
		Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes
Unpaid housework	None	7,820	4,345	12,165	7,345	4,745	12,080
	Less than 5 hours/week	19,660	10,855	30,515	19,340	12,265	31,605
	5 to 14 hours/week	23,420	21,805	45,230	23,470	23,335	46,805
	15 to 29 hours/week	10,525	18,170	28,695	11,020	18,150	29,170
	30 or more hours/week	4,870	17,445	22,320	5,610	15,360	20,975
	Total	66,295	72,620	138,925	66,785	73,855	140,635
Unpaid child care	None	41,705	40,735	82,440	43,270	42,560	85,825
	Less than 5 hours/week	7,435	6,345	13,780	6,905	6,915	13,820
	5 to 14 hours/week	7,475	6,610	14,080	6,550	6,965	13,515
	15 to 29 hours/week	4,470	5,350	9,820	4,165	4,360	8,525
	30 or more hours/week	5,210	13,595	18,810	5,895	13,050	18,945
	Total	66,295	72,635	138,930	66,785	73,850	140,630
Unpaid care of seniors	None	56,710	58,430	115,140	56,300	58,325	114,630
	Less than 5 hours/week	6,850	8,950	15,805	7,360	9,460	16,830
	5 to 9 hours/week	1,660	3,160	4,825	1,900	3,470	5,365
	10 or more hours/week	1,070	2,085	3,160	1,220	2,595	3,810
	Total	66,290	72,625	138,930	66,780	73,850	140,635

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Figure 6.6 Unpaid Work, Regina Adults, 1996 and 2001, by Gender



6.3 Summary

The main findings in this section are summarized below in point form.

- In an average month in 2003, 68% of Regina CMA adults were employed, up from 65% in 1993.
- In the ten years from 1993 to 2003, employment has grown by 12% with equal increases among men and women. Full-time employment has grown; part-time employment has declined.
- In the ten years from 1993 to 2003, the fastest growing industry group was the "Professional, scientific, and technical services" group. The fastest growing occupation group was "Professions in business, finance, and administration".
- While women still do the vast majority of unpaid work, the proportion of men who spend thirty hours per week or more of unpaid housework or care of children has increased since 1996.

7.0 Culture, Language, Ethnicity, and Religion

In this section we examine a variety of inter-related statistics about the cultural heritage of Regina's residents. The characteristics described include immigration, citizenship, Aboriginal identity, ethnic origin, language, and religious affiliation. All of the information is derived from the Statistics Canada census.

7.1 Immigration and Citizenship

In 2001, virtually all (98%) of Regina residents were Canadian citizens and the vast majority were, in fact, born in Saskatchewan. The city's population has become more homogenous since 1996 in the sense that a higher proportion of residents were born in Saskatchewan (79% compared with 77% in 1996) and fewer are immigrants or born in another province.

Virtually all Regina residents are Canadian citizens and the vast majority were born in Saskatchewan.

Regina attracts a relatively high proportion of international immigrants coming to Saskatchewan. Immigrants make up only 5% of the provincial population (compared with 8% for Regina). In other words, Regina has a big slice of a relatively small pie.

Figure 7.1 Place of Birth for Regina City Residents in 2001

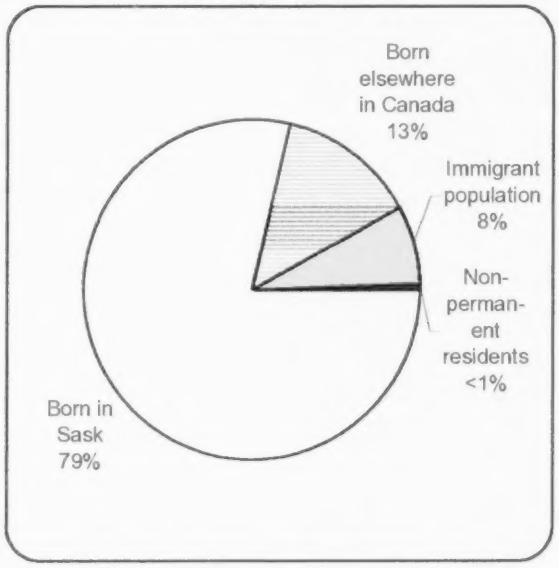


Table 7.1 Citizenship and Immigration Status, Regina City Residents

		1996		2001	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Citizenship	Canadian citizenship	173,950	97.5%	171,830	97.9%
	Citizenship other than Canadian	4,460	2.5%	3,775	2.1%
	Total population	178,410	100.0%	175,605	100.0%
Immigration	Born in Saskatchewan	137,955	77.3%	138,040	78.6%
	Born elsewhere in Canada	24,945	14.0%	23,230	13.2%
	Immigrant population	14,745	8.3%	13,460	7.7%
	Non-permanent residents	760	0.4%	865	0.5%
	Total population	178,410	100.0%	175,600	100.0%
Period of immigration	Before 1961	4,255	28.9%	3,475	25.8%
	1961-1970	2,015	13.7%	1,915	14.2%
	1971-1980	2,940	19.9%	2,365	17.6%
	1981-1990	2,885	19.6%	2,540	18.9%
	1991-2001	2,650	18.0%	3,165	23.5%
	Total immigrants	14,745	100.0%	13,465	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

There have been a number of "waves" of international immigration into the city since it was first settled. As a proportion of the total population, however, the number of persons born outside Canada (the definition of "immigrant") has steadily declined – from 9.8% of the population in 1986 to 7.7% in 2001. One quarter of Regina's current immigrant population came to Canada before 1961.

Table 7.2 shows the country of origin for immigrants living in the Regina CMA.

The make-up of the immigrant population is changing. In the past decade, the number of immigrants from the UK and the USA still living in the Regina CMA has declined. There have been increases in the number from Mexico, El Salvador, and the Philippines as well as from several European countries including Greece, Italy, and the former Yugoslavia.

Table 7.2 Country of Origin for Regina CMA Immigrant Population

	1986	1991	1996	2001	change from 1991 to 2001
Total Immigrant population	**17,510**	**15,900**	**15,230**	**14,010**	**-12%**
United Kingdom	3,575	2,875	2,250	1,895	-34%
United States	2,080	1,410	1,300	1,140	-19%
Germany	975	1,055	900	820	-22%
Viet Nam	915	805	950	755	-6%
China	805	785	915	750	-4%
Philippines	425	435	700	710	63%
Former Yugoslavia	395	355	625	665	87%
Poland	820	840	580	645	-23%
India	685	515	725	525	2%
Italy	435	430	415	450	5%
Netherlands	395	470	365	380	-19%
Former USSR	755	620	430	325	-48%
Greece	320	205	320	290	41%
Hungary	420	365	215	280	-23%
Hong Kong	305	465	570	260	-44%
Romania	320	320	220	245	-23%
Chile	395	380	185	230	-39%
El Salvador	100	75	265	225	200%
Jamaica	290	205	250	210	2%
Scandinavia	220	230	125	205	-11%
South Africa	90	135	185	190	41%
Austria	360	255	160	155	-39%
Iran	95	145	95	115	-21%
Laos	150	260	160	110	-58%
Guyana	75	70	150	110	57%
Czech and Slovak	155	135	180	90	-33%
Former Ethiopia	125	200	225	60	-70%
Korea	30	135	85	60	-56%
Mexico	95	25	80	50	100%
Portugal	60	45	100	30	-33%
All others	1,620	1,625	1,490	2,035	25%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

7.2 Aboriginal Identity

The only source of data describing the Aboriginal population in Regina is from the census[1] and is based on the concept of "self-identity". Respondents are asked to simply state whether or not they consider themselves as Aboriginal. Those who reported that they were registered under *The Indian Act* or who were members of a First Nation were also considered to be Aboriginal.

In 2001, 8.7% of Regina city residents stated that they were Aboriginal with six out of ten of these reporting they were First Nations ("North American Indian" on the survey). The remaining four out of ten reported their identity as either Métis, a combination, Inuit, or "other" Aboriginal identity. From 1996 to 2001, the Aboriginal population in the city grew by 15% so the proportion of the population with Aboriginal identity increased from 7.5% to 8.7%.

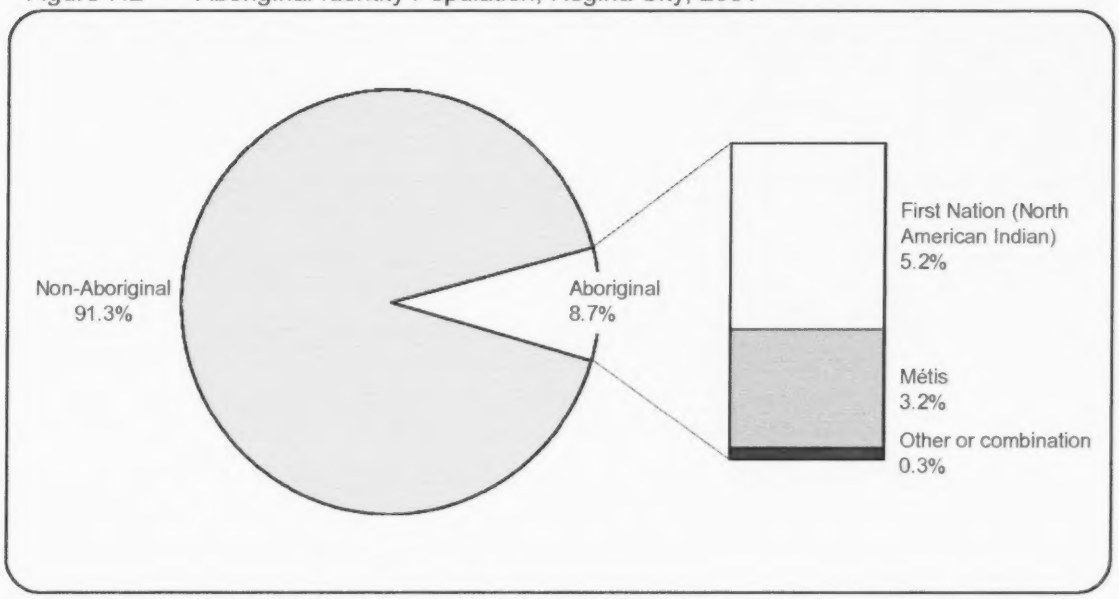
The Aboriginal population has dramatically different demographic and socioeconomic characteristics

Table 7.3 Aboriginal Identity, Regina City Population

		1996	2001
Total population		178,410	175,600
Aboriginal population	First Nation (North American Indian) single response	8,130	9,110
	Métis single response	4,515	5,700
	Other Aboriginal or multiple responses	680	480
	Total Aboriginal	13,330	15,300
Total non-Aboriginal population		165,080	160,305

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Figure 7.2 Aboriginal Identity Population, Regina City, 2001



1 *Saskatchewan Health measures the size of the "Registered Indian" population in the city, estimating it at 6.5% of the total population in August 2001.*

from the general city population. Additional detail is available from the census but only for the Regina CMA region. Almost all (97.5%)of the Aboriginal population in the CMA lives in the city.

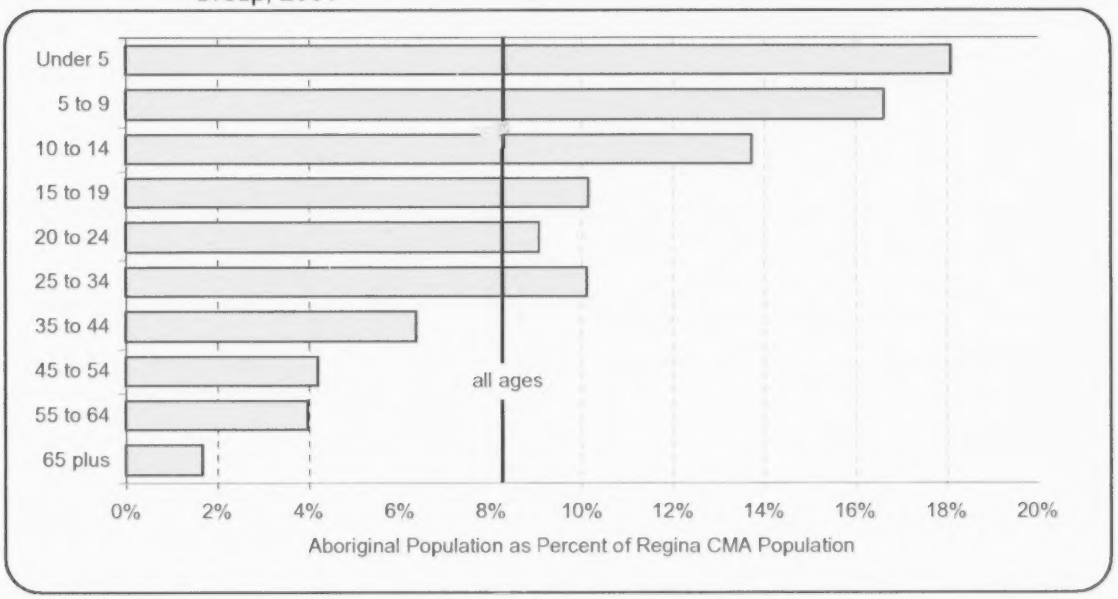
While the Aboriginal population makes up 8% of the Regina CMA population, they represent 18% of children under five years of age and 13% of youth 5 to 19 years.

A disproportionate number of the Aboriginal residents in Regina are women – 53.5% compared with 51.5% for the general population – but the most striking difference is in the age distribution. The Aboriginal population is concentrated in the younger age groups. For example, 74% are under 35 years of age compared with 49% of the general population and only 2% are 65 or older compared with 12% of the general population.

The effect of the different age distributions is that while Aboriginal people make up 8% of the CMA population, Figure 7.3 shows that they represent:

- 18% of the children under 5 years of age;
- 13% of youth 5 to 19 years of age;
- 7% of those in the prime labour market age group (25 to 54); and
- less than 2% of seniors.

Figure 7.3 Aboriginal Identity Population as Percent of Regina CMA Population, by Age Group, 2001

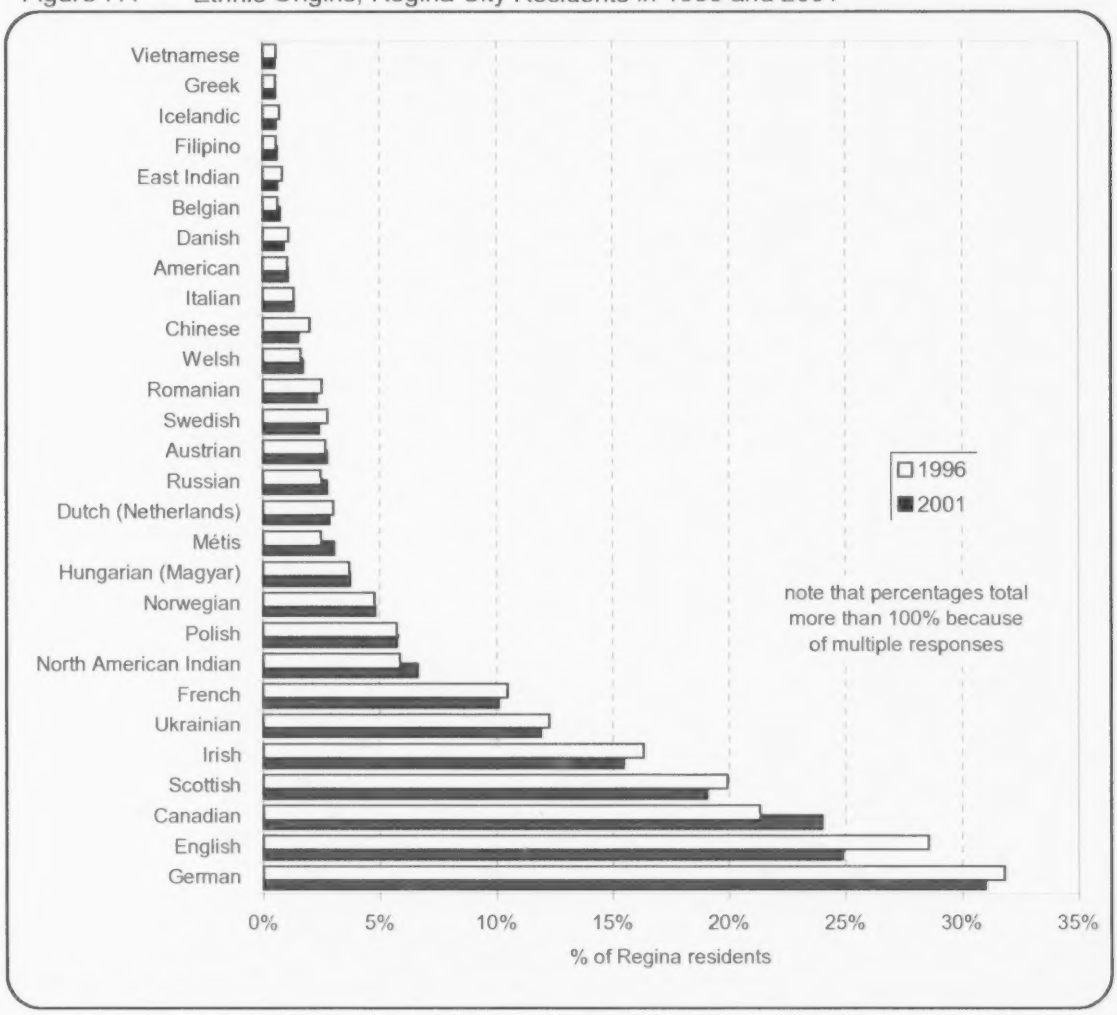


7.3 Ethnic Origin

Ethnic origin is based on responses to the census question: "*To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did (this person's) ancestors belong?*". There has been a change in the way this question is interpreted by respondents and an increasing number of people are responding "Canadian" so historical comparisons are difficult.

Figure 7.4 and Table 7.3 show the most common ethnic origins of Regina residents in 1996 and 2001. The figures show the total responses for each ethnic origin and include those who responded in that category singly or along with another origin. Since 1986, there has been an increase in the number of respondents with "multiple" ethnic origins – those who mention two or more groups when answering the question. This suggests that there has been an increase in the "multi-cultural" nature of the city's population although that interpretation is subject to debate. Respondents may be simply more aware of their cultural roots and responding accordingly.

Figure 7.4 Ethnic Origins, Regina City Residents in 1996 and 2001



More than one quarter of Regina residents report German or English ethnic origins. The number of residents reporting "Canadian" ethnic origin has increased since 1996 and the number reporting English ethnic origin has declined.

The number of Regina residents reporting "Canadian" ethnic origin has increased since 1996; the number reporting English ethnic origin has declined.

In 2001, 5.6% of the city's population reported being a member of a visible minority group (using the definition that excludes the Aboriginal population) compared with 5.7% in 1996.

Table 7.4 Most Common Ethnic Origins, Regina City, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
German	55,905	32%	55,245	31%
English	50,190	29%	44,375	25%
Canadian	37,455	21%	42,760	24%
Scottish	35,005	20%	33,935	19%
Irish	28,680	16%	27,625	15%
Ukrainian	21,560	12%	21,225	12%
French	18,430	10%	17,970	10%
North American Indian	10,295	6%	11,740	7%
Polish	10,075	6%	10,175	6%
Norwegian	8,420	5%	8,525	5%
Hungarian (Magyar)	6,515	4%	6,670	4%
Métis	4,345	2%	5,385	3%
Dutch (Netherlands)	5,295	3%	5,090	3%
Russian	4,385	2%	4,875	3%
Austrian	4,680	3%	4,870	3%
Swedish	4,850	3%	4,275	2%
Romanian	4,445	3%	4,105	2%
Welsh	2,840	2%	3,015	2%
Chinese	3,535	2%	2,735	2%
Italian	2,340	1%	2,365	1%
American	1,845	1%	1,920	1%
Danish	1,945	1%	1,640	1%
Belgian	1,150	1%	1,315	1%
East Indian	1,470	1%	1,150	1%
Filipino	990	1%	1,130	1%
Icelandic	1,265	1%	995	1%
Greek	965	1%	980	1%
Vietnamese	1,010	1%	910	1%

Note: percentages total more than 100% because of multiple responses

Source: Statistics Canada Census

7.4 Language

In the census, the mother tongue is defined as the "language first learned at home and still understood". For most (88%) Regina residents, the mother tongue is English but one in ten residents has a mother tongue other than English or French. The most common non-official languages are:

- German (2.4%);
- Ukranian (1.2%); and
- Chinese (0.7%).

Clearly most of these people can understand English as 99.7% of the population reported that they could understand English "well enough to carry on a conversation". In 2001, 6% of the population was bilingual in English and French.

The home language is defined as the language used most often at home and English is also, of course, the most common home language in Regina. Among the 12,190 individuals with a home language other than only English, the most common languages are:

- English in combination with a non-official language (59%);
- English and French (15%);
- Chinese (3.3%);
- French (2.5%); and
- Vietnamese (2.0%).

Table 7.5 Language Indicators for Regina City Residents, 1991, 1996, and 2001

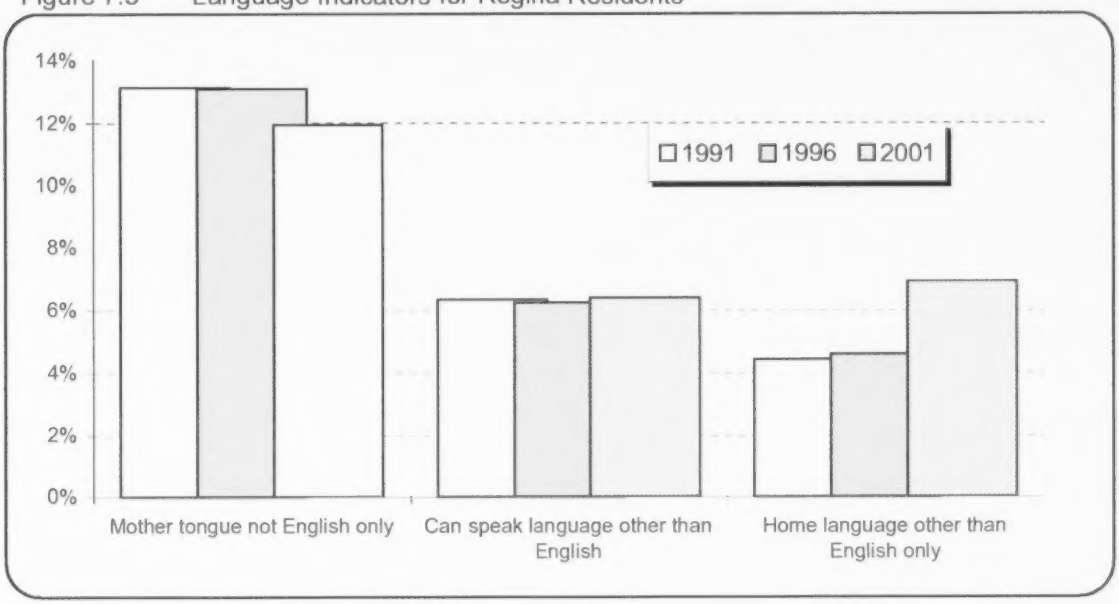
		1991		1996		2001	
		Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Mother tongue	English only	155,660	86.9%	155,070	86.9%	154,585	88.0%
	French only	2,405	1.3%	2,450	1.4%	2,170	1.2%
	A non-official language	17,225	9.6%	19,140	10.7%	17,360	9.9%
	Multiple responses	3,890	2.2%	1,750	1.0%	1,490	0.8%
	Total	179,180	100%	178,410	100%	175,605	100%
Language knowledge	English only	165,920	93.7%	167,285	93.8%	164,390	93.6%
	French only	105	0.1%	70	0.0%	105	0.1%
	Both	10,190	5.8%	10,215	5.7%	10,600	6.0%
	Neither	920	0.5%	835	0.5%	505	0.3%
	Total	177,135	100%	178,405	100%	175,600	100%
Home language	English only	169,320	95.6%	170,225	95.4%	163,415	93.1%
	French only	695	0.4%	820	0.5%	300	0.2%
	A non-official language	5,465	3.1%	5,655	3.2%	2,430	1.4%
	Multiple responses	1,655	0.9%	1,705	1.0%	9,460	5.4%
	Total	177,135	100%	178,405	100%	175,605	100%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Over the past ten years, the proportion of Regina residents with a mother tongue of English has declined but the proportion who report speaking a non-English language at home has increased.

Over the last ten years, the proportion of Regina residents with a mother tongue other than English has declined whereas the proportion who can speak a language other than English has remained constant. From 1996 to 2001, there was an increase in the proportion of residents who reported that their home language is other than English only – typically English with another language.

Figure 7.5 Language Indicators for Regina Residents



7.5 Religious Affiliation

Unlike other social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the population, Statistics Canada measures religious affiliation in the census every ten years rather than every five years. There are 95 different religious affiliations classified from responses to the question "*What is (your) religion?*". The statistics cover all age groups so parents would have chosen which religious affiliation to report for their children. A check box was available to indicate no religious affiliation. There is no suggestion that you have to practise your stated religion on a regular basis.

Almost one in five Regina residents report no religious affiliation at all.

Almost one in five Regina residents (19%) reported no religious affiliation at all. Among those with a religion, almost all report one associated with Christianity although there is a great variety in the individual denominations (see Table 7.6). The largest single denomination is Roman Catholic followed by the United Church, Lutheran, and Anglican protestant religions. The four most popular denominations account for almost two thirds of Regina residents in 2001 and 79% of those who reported any affiliation at all.

In the last ten years, the number of people reporting a non-Christian religion has doubled but the proportion is still small at 2.4% of the population. The proportion who report no religion at all has increased by 40%.

In the past ten years, the number of Catholics has declined by 6% compared with a 17% drop among those who report a Protestant affiliation.

Figure 7.6 Religious Affiliation of Regina Residents

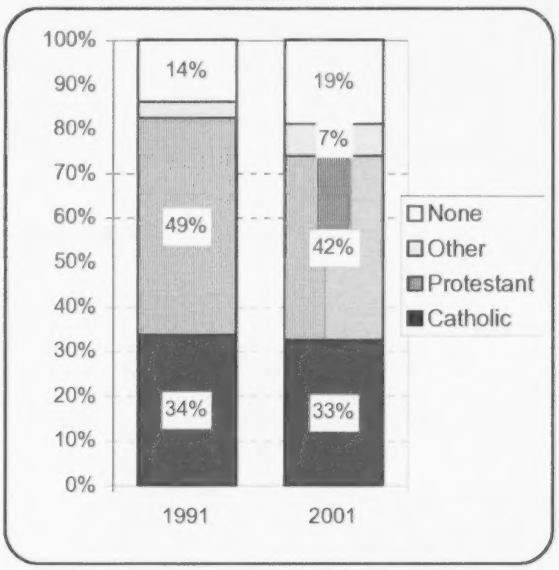


Table 7.6 Religious Affiliation, Regina City, 2001

		Number	Percent
No religious affiliation		32,580	18.8%
Catholic	Roman Catholic	54,390	31.4%
	Ukrainian Catholic	2,170	1.3%
	Total Catholic	56,560	32.6%
Protestant	United Church	29,330	16.9%
	Lutheran	18,050	10.4%
	Anglican	8,885	5.1%
	Baptist	3,920	2.3%
	Christian and Missionary Alliance	1,805	1.0%
	Pentecostal	1,745	1.0%
	Presbyterian	1,175	0.7%
	Jehovah's Witnesses	925	0.5%
	Mennonite	845	0.5%
	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	830	0.5%
	Non-denominational	520	0.3%
	Evangelical Missionary Church	480	0.3%
	Salvation Army	285	0.2%
	Adventist	170	0.1%
	Other Protestant	2,970	1.7%
	Total Protestant	71,935	41.5%
Orthodox	Greek Orthodox	1,485	0.9%
	Ukrainian Orthodox	675	0.4%
	Other Orthodox	855	0.5%
	Total Eastern Orthodox	3,015	1.7%
Evangelical and Other Christian		5,090	2.9%
Non-Christian	Buddhist	1,140	0.7%
	Muslim	770	0.4%
	Aboriginal spirituality	760	0.4%
	Hindu	615	0.4%
	Jewish	345	0.2%
	Sikh	290	0.2%
	Pagan	185	0.1%
	Total non-Christian	4,105	2.4%
Total		173,285	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

7.6 Summary

A summary of the key findings in this section is presented below in point form.

- Virtually all (98%) of Regina residents are Canadian citizens and the vast majority were born in Saskatchewan.
- Regina is home for a relatively high proportion of international immigrants coming to Saskatchewan but immigrants still make up less than 8% of the city's population.
- The proportion of Regina's population that report they are of Aboriginal identity is 8.7% compared with 7.5% in 1996.
- The Aboriginal population is concentrated in the younger age groups – 18% of children under five years of age are Aboriginal, for example, compared with only 2% of seniors.
- In the past decade the proportion of Regina residents who report an ethnic origin of "Canadian" has increased while the proportion who report English origins has declined.
- English is the mother tongue for 88% of Regina residents; 7% report speaking at least one language other than English at home. All but 500 Regina residents can speak English.
- Roman Catholic is the single largest religious affiliation reported for city residents followed by United Church and Lutheran. Almost one in five residents report no religious affiliation at all.

8.0 INCOME AND POVERTY

The measurement of income and poverty is complex. Income and by extension, poverty, can be measured at the individual level, at the family level, or at the household level. There are a variety of sources of income (employment, investment, and government transfers, for example) and a number of different data sources (income tax files, Statistics Canada Annual Surveys and census surveys). Income can be measured at the "gross" level before deductions, after taxes, or at the "disposable" level. Finally, it can be measured in absolute (nominal) terms or adjusted for inflation.

In this section we examine the personal income for Regina residents, typically at the individual and household levels, using two different sources – the Statistics Canada census published data and information on income tax filers collected by Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA, formerly Revenue Canada) and distributed by Statistics Canada. Both measure gross income before taxes and unless otherwise indicated are adjusted for inflation.

The Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is used for census data on income. For the CCRA data, all taxfilers with a mailing address of Regina are included in the data.

8.1 Income

After adjusting for inflation, average individual incomes from all sources grew by 5.7% between 1995 and 2000. This partially reverses a 6.8% decline from 1990 to 1995 to bring the "purchasing power" of the average individual income to near the level it was a decade ago.

After adjusting for inflation, average individual incomes grew by 5.7% between 1995 and 2000.

The rate of increase was higher for women (9.3%) than for men (3.7%). Much of the reason for this can be found in the higher levels of employment income among women. Over the past five years, average employment income grew by 10.5% for women compared with 4.6% for men.

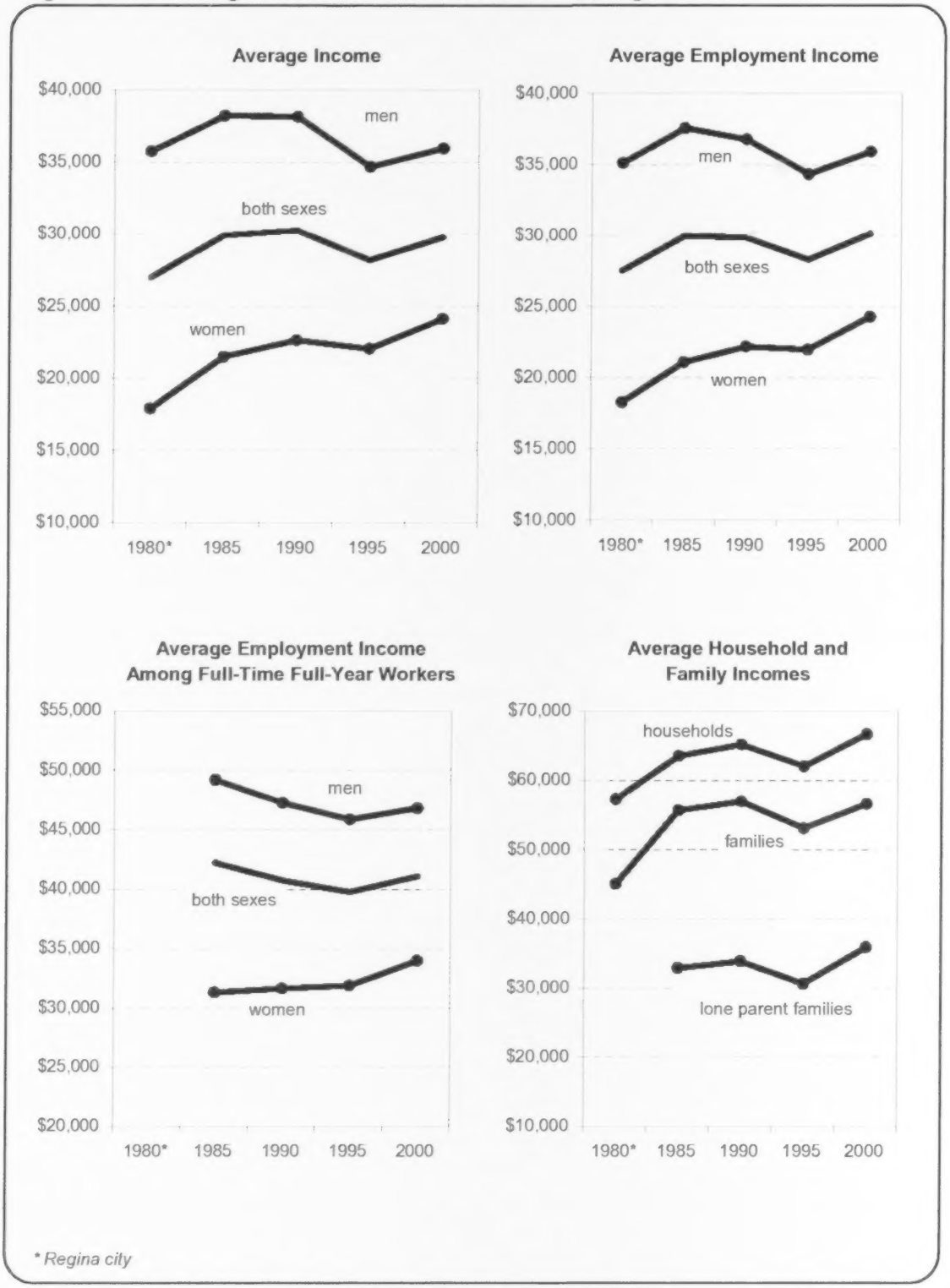
Employment income can increase with either i) an increase in pay rates, ii) employment in higher paying jobs, iii) an increase in the number of part-time hours, or iv) a move from part-time to full-time work. The data suggest that all of these factors were involved in the increase for women. Those who worked full-time throughout the year had a 6.5% increase in employment income compared with 2.0% for men. Women who work full-time full-year now have incomes that are 73% of the average for men, up from 70% in 1995 and 67% in 1990.

Table 8.1 Selected Income Measures, Regina CMA, 1980 to 2000, Constant 2000 Dollars

	1980*	1985	1990	1995	2000
Average annual income of individuals 15 and older[1]					
Men	$35,760	$38,218	$38,154	$34,687	$35,956
Women	$17,891	$21,484	$22,627	$22,045	$24,106
Both sexes	$26,990	$29,900	$30,249	$28,187	$29,780
Average **employment** income of individuals 15 and older[2]					
Men	$35,106	$37,563	$36,771	$34,321	$35,911
Women	$18,283	$21,095	$22,185	$21,968	$24,272
Both sexes	$27,517	$29,949	$29,837	$28,294	$30,127
Average **employment** income of individuals 15 and older who worked full time throughout the previous year					
Men	n/a	$49,195	$47,273	$45,906	$46,835
Women	n/a	$31,323	$31,676	$31,912	$33,985
Both sexes	n/a	$42,230	$40,742	$39,776	$41,097
Family and other aggregate income measures					
Average family income	$57,300	$63,531	$65,171	$62,055	$66,663
Average family income for lone parent families	n/a	$32,929	$33,900	$30,657	$35,910
Average household income	$45,066	$55,691	$56,951	$53,111	$56,609
Average household income for one-person households	n/a	$29,042	$30,872	$28,008	$29,296

* Regina City rather than the CMA
[1] Averaged over only those with some income
[2] Averaged over only those with some employment income during the year Source: Statistic Canada Census

Figure 8.1 Average Incomes in Constant 2000 Dollars, Regina CMA



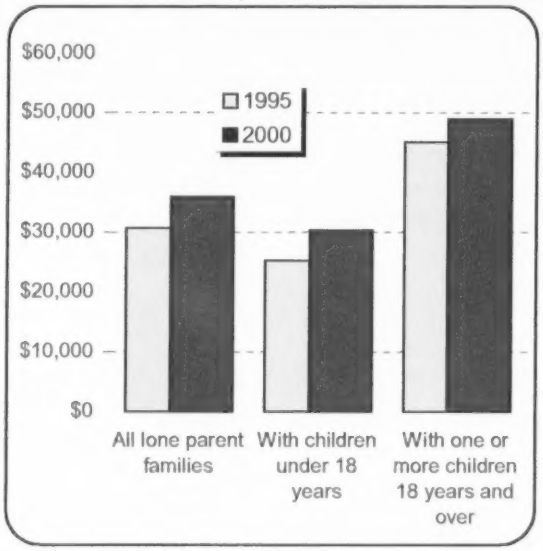
** Regina city*

Average family incomes grew more quickly than individual incomes indicating an apparent increase in the number of earners per family. From 1995 to 2000, average family income grew by 7.4% compared with 5.7% for individuals; average household income grew by 6.6%.

After declining from 1990 to 1995, average incomes for lone parent families increased by 17% from 1995 to 2000.

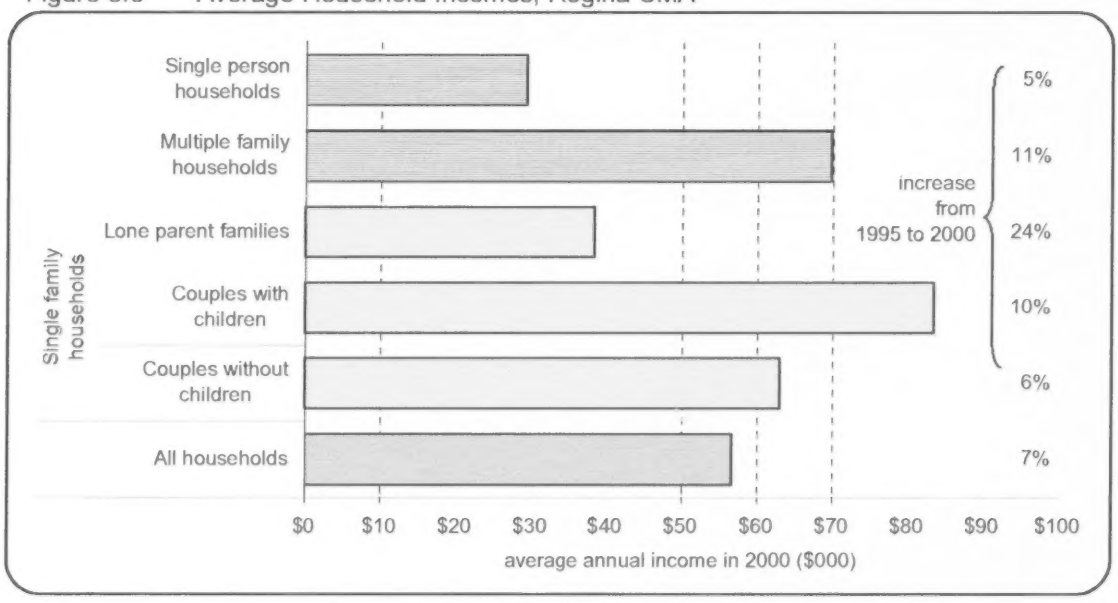
Lone parent families, in particular, had much higher incomes in 2000 than in 1995. Average income grew by 17% to $35,910 after declining by 10% between 1990 and 1995. A closer examination shows that part of the reason is a change in structure of the average lone parent family. From 1995 to 2000, the number of lone parent families with at least one child eighteen years of age or older increased by 28%. The number with all children under eighteen increased by 12%.

Figure 8.2 Average Family Income for Lone Parent Families, Regina CMA, in Constant 2000 Dollars



And as Figure 8.2 shows, family income is much higher for lone parent families where at least one child is eighteen or older. This is presumably because the child can contribute to family income through employment. Figure 8.2 also shows, however, that the average family income for both kinds of lone parent families increased from 1995 to 2000. Couples with children at home also have higher incomes in 2000 than in 1995 (see Figure 8.3). Average household income for this kind of family increased by 10% to $83,400 in 2000.

Figure 8.3 Average Household Incomes, Regina CMA



8.2 Income Distributions

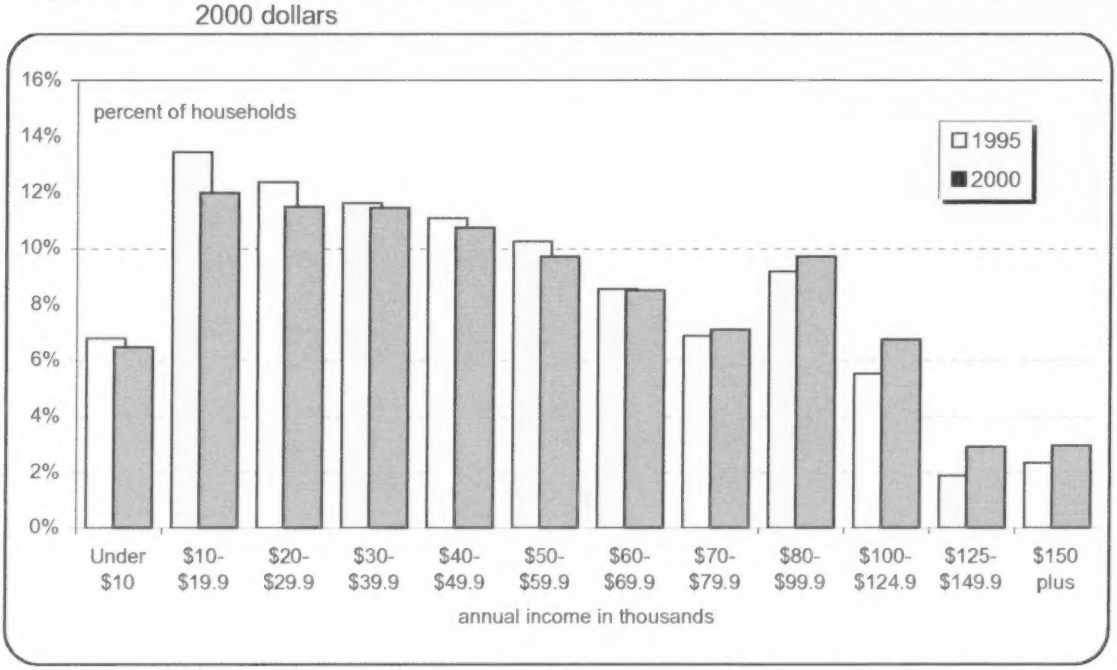
The distribution of income among the population is at least as important as average income levels. Income from all sources, as reported in the Statistics Canada Census is used here to compare changes over the five years from 1995 to 2000. All figures are adjusted for inflation, that is, measured in constant 2000 dollars.

The increase in average household income is a consequence of more households with incomes over $100,000 and fewer with incomes under $30,000.

Figure 8.4 shows a comparison of the household income distributions for 1995 and 2000 after adjusting for inflation. The average household income grew by 6.8% over the five year period and the income distribution suggests this is largely because there was an increase in the proportion of households with incomes in excess of $100,000 – 13% compared with 10% in 1995 – and fewer households with incomes under $30,000 – 30% compared with 33% in 1995. There has also been a slight decline in the proportion of households with incomes in the $30,000 to $60,000 range and an increase in the proportion with incomes in the $70,000 to $100,000 range.

The figures suggest that there has been a slight increase in income inequality over the five years. As one measure, the median[1] income has grown more slowly than the average income. From 1995 to 2000, the median household income grew by 6.0% compared with 6.8% for the average income.

Figure 8.4 Distribution of Household Incomes, Regina CMA, 1995 and 2000, in constant 2000 dollars



1 *The median is the midpoint in a range of values with one half of the values above the median and one half below. Compared with the mean or average value, the median is not affected by a few relatively large values.*

8.3 Taxfiler Income

Data derived from income tax records has less detail about the recipients of the income but more detail about the source of the income. It is also more up to date than the census. Table 8.2 shows aggregate income for 1994 through 2001 for individual income tax returns with a Regina mailing address. The figures have not been adjusted for inflation. The various sources of personal income for Regina taxfilers in the most recent year are shown in Figure 8.5.

Earnings from paid employment accounted for 69% of income in 2001 compared with 67% in 1996.

Over the seven year period from 1994 to 2001, there was a 5% increase in the number of tax filers and a 28% increase in aggregate income reported so average incomes have increased by about 3% per year.

Over the past five years, an increasing proportion of income has come from employment, particularly paid employment. Earnings from wages and salaries constituted 69.4% of persons income compared with 67.2% in 1996. Other private income has declined as a share of the total. Investment income, for example, has declined from 6.4% to 4.5% of personal income with a drop in interest rates and (possibly) a drawing down of savings.

Government transfer payments have also declined as a share of total employment – from 12.0% in 1996 to 11.1% in 2001. Much of the decline is in social assistance payments which fell from $66 million to $56 million over the five years.

Figure 8.5 Sources of Personal Income for Regina Taxfilers, 2001

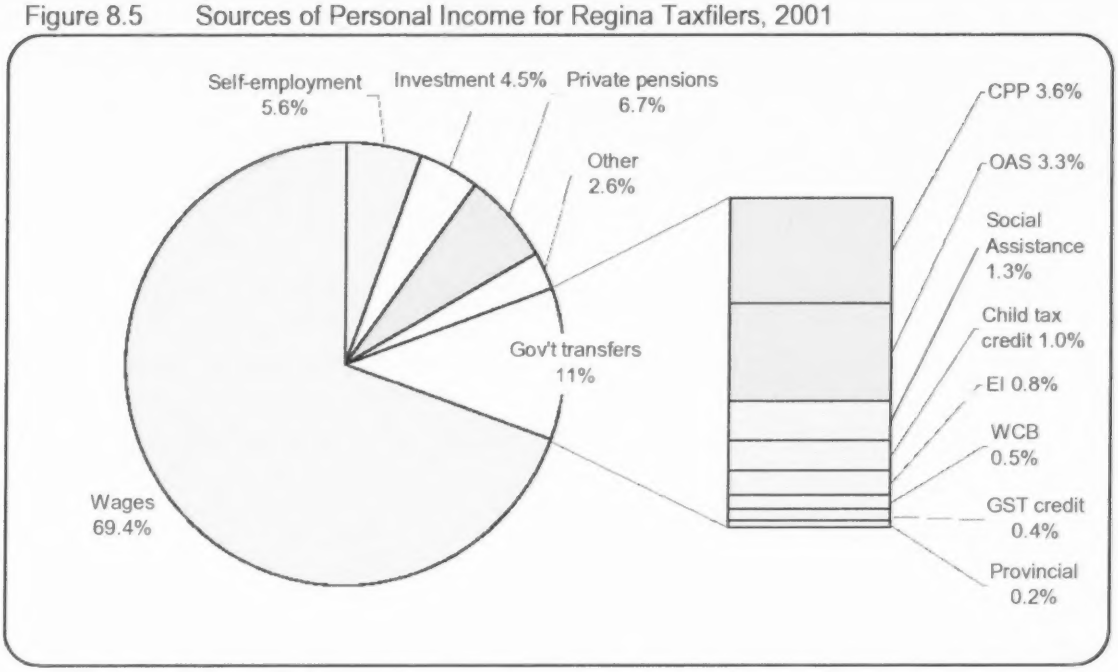


Table 8.2 Income by Source, Regina Taxfilers, 1994 through 2001, in millions of dollars

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employ-ment	Wages and salaries	$2,294	$2,355	$2,401	$2,525	$2,652	$2,759	$2,845	$2,986
	Self-employment	$179	$188	$206	$222	$235	$229	$233	$240
	Total	$2,473	$2,543	$2,607	$2,747	$2,887	$2,988	$3,078	$3,226
Investment income*		$196	$227	$228	$214	$201	$182	$184	$194
Private pensions**		$191	$203	$216	$232	$250	$259	$271	$290
Other income***		$85	$83	$96	$97	$93	$96	$109	$112
Gov't transfers	CPP	$118	$124	$130	$135	$140	$144	$149	$155
	OAS	$113	$122	$125	$128	$132	$134	$138	$143
	Social assistance	$63	$66	$66	$66	$61	$56	$56	$56
	Child tax credit	$35	$35	$33	$33	$33	$35	$40	$45
	Employment insurance	$49	$43	$41	$33	$34	$32	$33	$35
	Workers' compensation	$17	$18	$16	$15	$15	$19	$18	$21
	GST credit	$17	$18	$17	$16	$15	$15	$16	$16
	Provincial tax credits	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6	$8	$12	$8
	Total	$412	$425	$428	$427	$437	$443	$461	$480
Total		$3,357	$3,481	$3,576	$3,716	$3,868	$3,968	$4,103	$4,302

* Includes returns from dividends, bank interest, foreign investments, capital gains, and bond interest.
** private pension plans and receipts from RRSPs and RRIFs
*** scholarship, alimony payments, child support, income from abroad, and other money income

Source: Statistics Canada compilation of Canada Customs and Revenue Agency tax returns

8.4 Poverty

The measurement of poverty is even more difficult than the measurement of income. The concept of poverty is largely subjective and the attempts to use precise statistical measures to measure the phenomenon are, at best, imperfect. In Canada, poverty is generally measured as "inequality of income" implicitly rejecting both an absolute measurement of poverty and the use of wealth as a measurement of poverty.[1]

The most commonly used measure of poverty is the low income cutoff line (LICO) developed by Statistics Canada in the early 1970s. (Statistics Canada explicitly rejects the LICO as a poverty line, referring to it only as a measure of income inequality.) The LICO is determined by a three-step process.

1. The percentage of gross income spent on "necessities", defined as food, clothing, and shelter, is calculated for an average family. In 1992 this was found to be 35% of income.
2. An arbitrary 20% is added to this figure to arrive at 55%. Expenditures on necessities in excess of 55% of income are considered to put a family in "straightened" circumstances.
3. Taking account of family size and urbanization, the annual income below which families tend to spend more than 55% is calculated. This annual income becomes the LICO. It is updated annually using the consumer price index.

The 2000 cutoffs for cities the size of Regina are shown in Table 8.3. Specific data on the number of households with incomes below the LICO in the Regina CMA are available from the census and are shown in Table 8.4. To arrive at a "poverty rate" for individuals, it is assumed that all persons in a household with income below the LICO are in "straightened circumstance", that is, that the income is distributed across household members.

The poverty rate in Regina is much higher among persons living alone (unattached individuals), where more than one third had annual incomes below the LICO in 2000. Among families, the rate is 11% although it increases to 35% among lone parent families headed by women. Taken together, 16% of Regina CMA residents lived in households with annual incomes below the LICO in 2000.

Table 8.3 Low Income Cutoff Lines in 2000 Using the 1992 Base

		Low Income Cutoff (annual)
Single person		$15,757
Families	Two persons	$19,697
	Three persons	$24,497
	Four persons	$29,653
	Five persons	$33,148
	Six persons	$36,642

[1] *Absolute measures of poverty are those that determine the annual income required to purchase a minimum acceptable set of goods and services. Wealth measures are based on assets rather than incomes.*

The recent growth in incomes noted in Section 8.1 are reflected in the poverty rate data. Overall poverty rates increased from 1990 to 1995 but fell from 1995 to 2000. Lone parent families, in particular, show a much lower poverty rate in 2000 than they did in 1995. For example, 35% of female lone parent families are below the LICO compared with 46% in 1995.

The proportion of Regina CMA residents living in low income households fell to 16% in 2000 from 18% in 1995.

Less progress is evident in the child poverty rate. The proportion of children under ten years of age living in low income households has dropped, but only slightly. Among those under six years, for example, 27% are living in households with incomes below the LICO compared with 29% in 1995 and 23% in 1990.

"Poverty rates" for lone parent families are declining but the rates for children remain high.

The poverty rate has fallen generally among those 15 to 24 years of age and among those 45 to 59. Women still experience a higher rate of poverty than men (17% compared with 14%).

Table 8.4 "Poverty Rate"* in Regina CMA 1990, 1995, and 2000

		1990	1995	2000
Unattached individuals		34%	34%	35%
Families	Husband-wife families	8%	8%	6%
	Male lone parent families	24%	28%	17%
	Female lone parent families	44%	46%	35%
	All families	13%	14%	11%
Individuals	Under 6	23%	29%	27%
	6 to 9	19%	22%	20%
	10 to 14	18%	17%	17%
	15 to 17	18%	17%	12%
	18 to 24	26%	30%	26%
	25 to 34	14%	19%	18%
	35 to 44	11%	11%	11%
	45 to 54	9%	10%	8%
	55 to 64	13%	13%	11%
	65 to 69	10%	11%	9%
	70 & older	16%	17%	16%
	All individuals	16%	18%	16%

* Percent of persons living in economic families with annual income below the 2000 Low Income Cutoff

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Figure 8.7 shows that by virtue of the higher poverty rates among young people, almost one half of the 29,295 Regina CMA residents in households below the LICO are under the age of 25. Another 11% are seniors and the remaining 40% are 25 to 64 years of age.

Figure 8.6 Poverty Rates by Age Group (percentage of individuals living in households with incomes below the LICO), Regina CMA

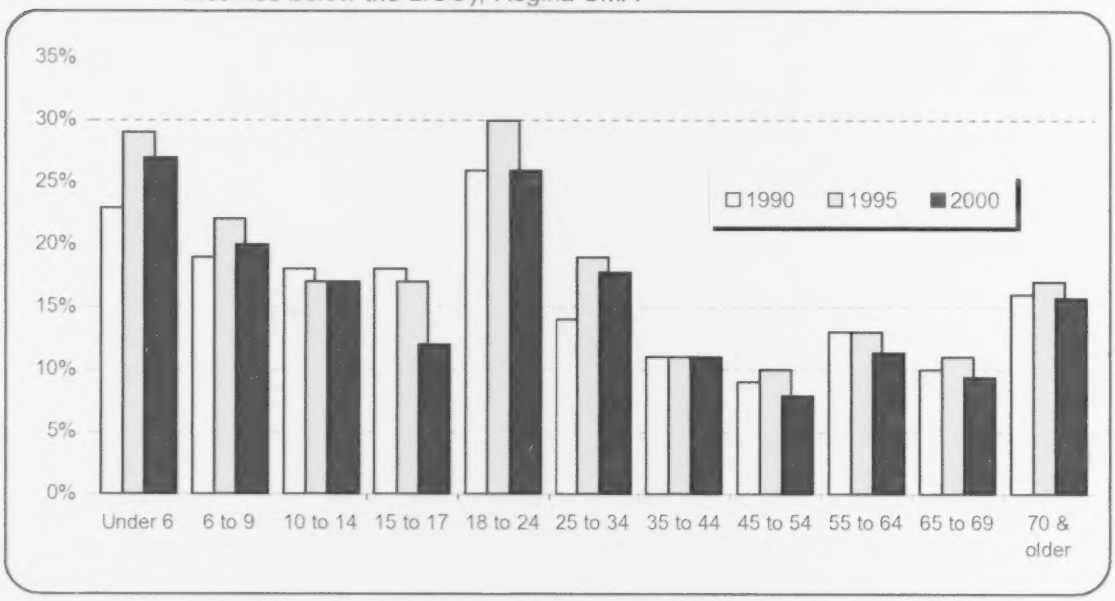
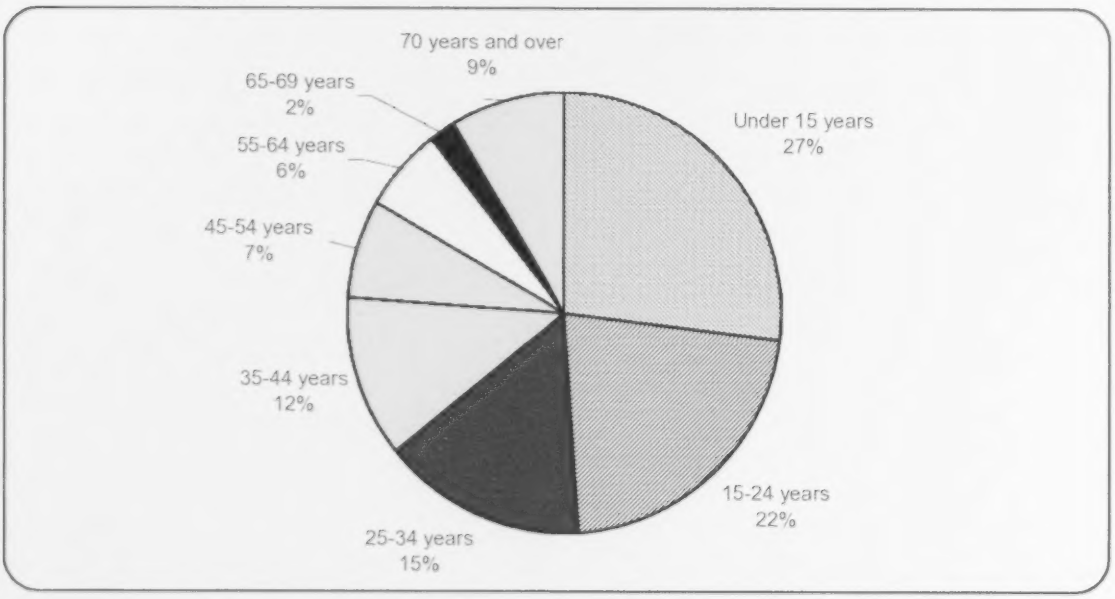


Figure 8.7 Distribution of Individuals Living in Households Below the LICO, Regina CMA, 2000



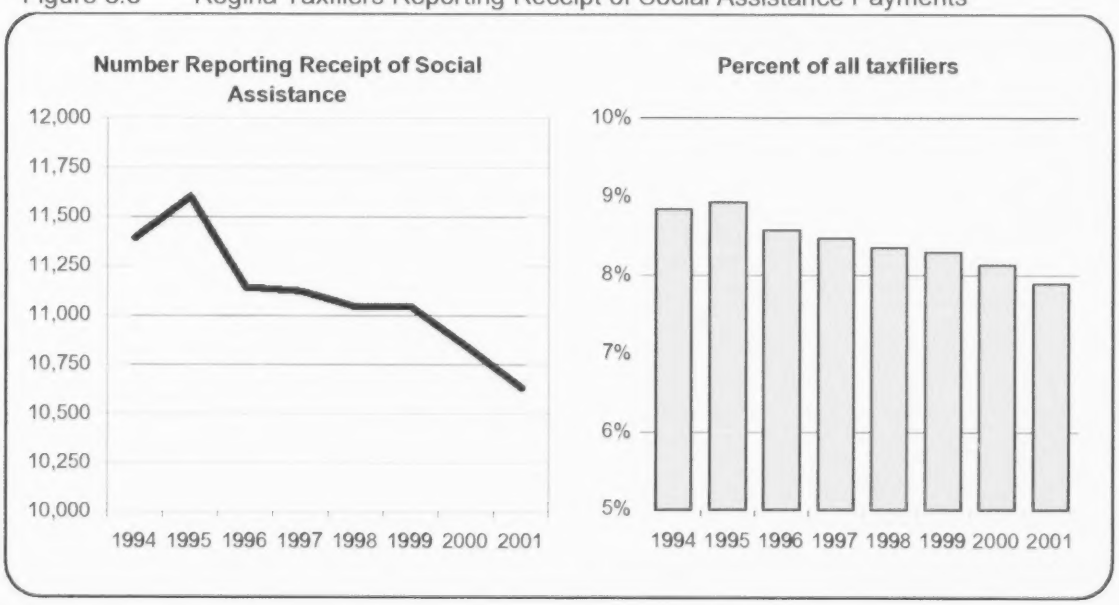
8.5 Social Assistance

The number of Regina adults receiving social assistance is declining both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the population. Data compiled by Statistics Canada from income tax records[1] shows that the number of tax filers reporting social assistance income of any amount has declined from the peak of 11,600 in 1995 when almost 9% of tax filers reported at least some income from that source to 10,630 or just under 8% of all tax filers (see Table 8.5). An increasing proportion of those reporting social assistance income are women.

The number of Regina residents receiving social assistance is declining both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the population.

The average amount reported on tax forms has also declined, from just over $5,900 in 1995 to $5,315 in 2001. Total income from social assistance payments has dropped from 1.9% of income reported by city residents to 1.3%.

Figure 8.8 Regina Taxfilers Reporting Receipt of Social Assistance Payments



1 *The number of social assistance recipients will be understated by counting only those who file income tax forms because not all recipients will file a form. The data suggests that the majority may do so, however. In September 1998, total benefit payments in the Regina region were $5.2 million the equivalent of approximately $60 million per year. Reported amounts on income tax records for Regina residents in 1998 were $60.7 million.*

Table 8.5 Social Assistance Income Reported on Income Tax Forms, Regina City Residents, 1994 to 2001

Calendar Year	Number reporting receipt of social assistance	Percent of all taxfilers	Percent female	Average annual amount reported*	Percent of all income reported**
1994	11,390	8.8%	55%	$5,549	1.9%
1995	11,600	8.9%	55%	$5,693	1.9%
1996	11,140	8.6%	57%	$5,933	1.8%
1997	11,120	8.5%	58%	$5,907	1.8%
1998	11,040	8.3%	59%	$5,502	1.6%
1999	11,040	8.3%	59%	$5,055	1.4%
2000	10,840	8.1%	59%	$5,128	1.4%
2001	10,630	7.9%	60%	$5,315	1.3%

Source: Statistics Canada from Canada Customs and Revenue Agency data

* averaged over only those reporting at least some social assistance income
** total social assistance income to all residents as a proportion of all income to all residents

8.6 Summary

The findings in this section are summarized below. All income figures are in constant 2000 dollars, that is, adjusted for inflation.

- The various income measures all show an increase from 1995 to 2000 reversing the declines evident in the early 1990s.
- The average income for Regina CMA residents in 2000 was $29,780, an increase of 5.7% from 1995. Average employment income grew even more quickly, increasing by 6.5% to $30,127.
- Average income for women increased more quickly than for men. This was the case for overall income as well as for average employment income. Women who work full-time for the entire year still earn only 73% of the equivalent figure for men.
- After declining from 1990 to 1995, average income for lone parent families increased by 17% to $35,910 in 2000.
- The increase in average household income is largely a consequence of proportionately more households with income above $100,000 per year although there was also a reduction in the proportion with incomes below $30,000 per year.
- Wages and salaries made up 69% of personal income in Regina in 2001, up from 67% in 1996. Government transfer payments represent a lower proportion of income than they did five years earlier.
- One in six (16%) of the individuals in the Regina CMA lived in households with income below the Low Income Cutoff (LICO) – the traditional measure of poverty.
- Poverty rates have declined since 1995, particularly among lone parent families. Child poverty rates remain high, however, with 27% of the children under six years of age living in a household with income below the LICO.
- The number of social assistance recipients in the city is declining, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the population.

9.0 Other Indicators

A number of statistical indicators that don't fit easily into the earlier chapters of this report are examined in this section. These include:

- police-reported crime rates;
- disability rates;
- food bank usage; and
- employment insurance recipients.

9.1 Crime Rates

Police reported crime statistics need to be interpreted carefully. The statistics, which are gathered by Statistics Canada's Centre for Justice Statistics, measure only the number of incidents reported to the police. This will be an accurate representation of the actual incidence of major crimes but may not be accurate for less serious crimes or those in which the victim is not inclined to contact the police. The number of reported assaults, for example, and the number of reported minor property crimes may understate the actual incidence. Crime statistics are also affected by enforcement policies of the police; the number of prostitution and impaired driving offenses are two examples.

In spite of a drop in 2002, the crime rate in Regina remains well above the provincial average. In 2002, there were 31,098 criminal code offenses reported to the police, down 12% from 2001. On a per capita basis, Regina's crime rate of158 reported incidents per 1000 population compares with 141 for the province as a whole.

In spite of a drop in 2002, the crime rate in Regina remains well above the provincial average.

Figure 9.1 shows that, with the exception of a spike in 2001 which was largely caused by an increase in car thefts, the city has had a stable crime rate since the mid 1990s.

Figure 9.1 Total Criminal Code Offenses, Regina CMA

The number of violent crimes in Regina has declined by 13% from the peak in 1998.

Regina's high crime rate is largely the result of a high rate of property crime because property crimes account for over one half the reported criminal code offenses. The number of violent crimes (shown in Figure 9.2) has declined by 13% from the peak in 1998. This is true for all kinds of violent crimes except robberies.

The number of reported property crimes is also on a downward trend from the high in 1996, particularly if the sharp increase in 2001 is discounted. Two kinds of property crime are a particular issue in the city. The number of break-and-enters has declined steadily from the peak in 1995. Motor vehicle thefts which increased dramatically in the early 1990s and peaked in 2001 have declined in 2002. They are still, however, at three times the level they were in the early 1990s.

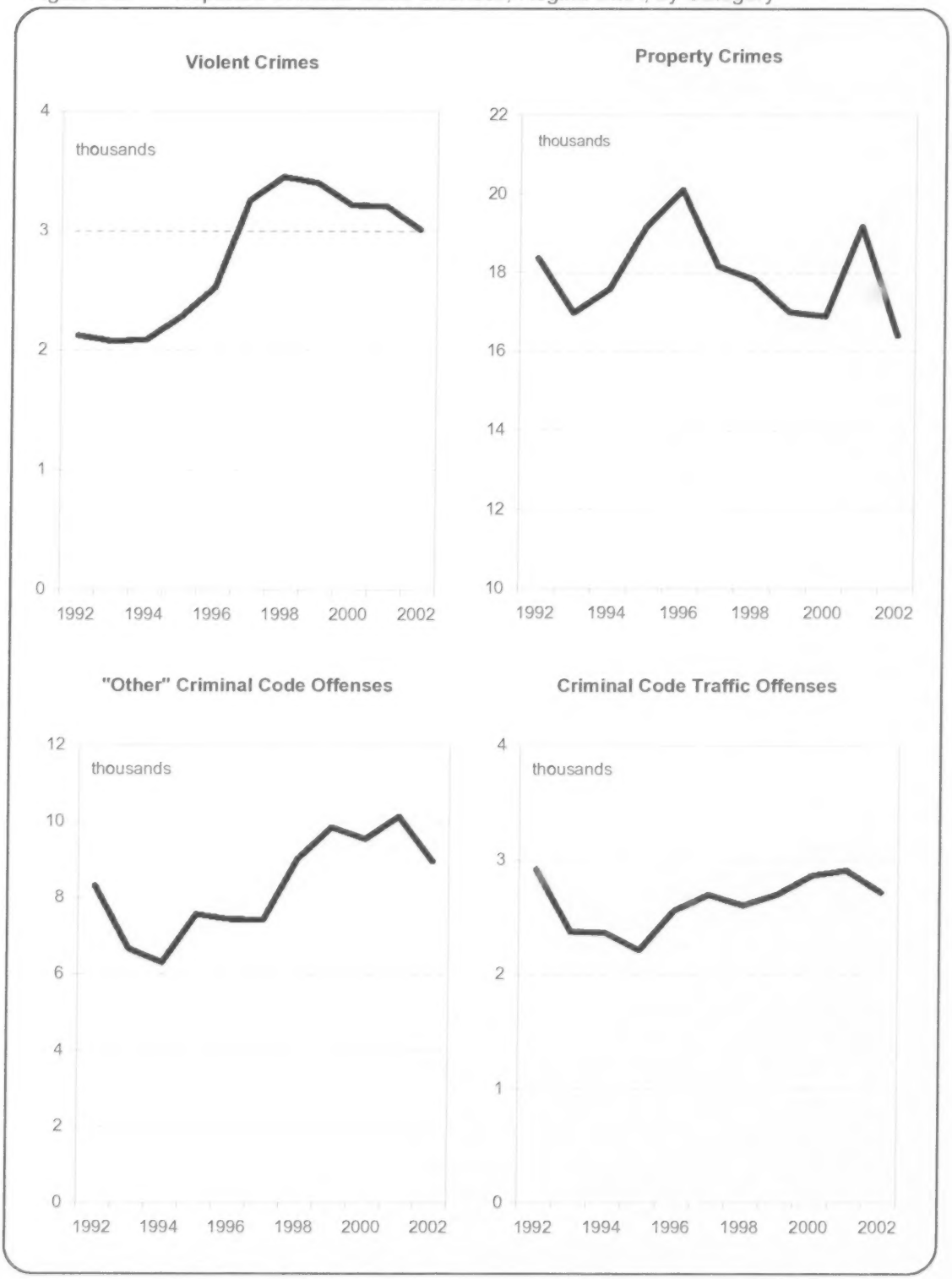
The number of "other" criminal code offenses has increased to more than 10,000 per year before dropping in 2002. The number of criminal code traffic offenses was also increasing before the decline in 2002.

Table 9.1 Police Reported Criminal Code Offenses, Regina CMA

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Violent crimes	Murder and attempted murder	22	28	41	21	23	13	14
	Sexual assaults	222	310	235	182	208	200	205
	Other assaults	1,447	2,377	2,699	2,746	2,535	2,496	2,310
	Robbery	247	361	328	303	309	379	386
	Abductions	22	28	13	14	14	14	8
	Other violent crimes	162	154	138	137	128	107	90
	Total	2,122	3,258	3,454	3,403	3,217	3,209	3,013
Property crimes	Motor vehicle theft	960	2,941	3,230	3,278	3,191	3,948	2,854
	Other theft including possession	10,792	8,792	8,661	8,251	9,130	10,376	9,143
	Break and enter	5,577	5,636	5,098	4,702	3,892	3,972	3,658
	Fraud	1,034	784	828	769	682	876	750
	Total	18,363	18,153	17,817	17,000	16,895	19,172	16,405
Other criminal code offenses	Bail violations	1,960	2,205	3,166	3,584	3,293	3,573	2,798
	Mischief	4,298	3,181	3,375	3,298	3,682	3,801	3,716
	Other	2,056	2,048	2,489	2,969	2,576	2,760	2,445
	Total	8,314	7,434	9,030	9,851	9,551	10,134	8,959
Criminal code traffic offenses	Impaired driving	972	824	893	929	933	843	685
	Other	1,946	1,875	1,712	1,772	1,932	2,068	2,036
	Total	2,918	2,699	2,605	2,701	2,865	2,911	2,721
Total criminal code offenses		31,717	31,544	32,90[illegible]	32,955	32,528	35,426	31,098

Source: Statistics Canada Centre for Justice Statistics

Figure 9.2 Reported Criminal Code Offenses, Regina CMA, by Category



9.2 Disability Rates

The 2001 Statistics Canada census has two questions designed to measure activity limitation, which is a proxy for the number of people with disabilities. The first question asks the respondent if they "have any difficulty hearing, seeing, walking, communicating, climbing stairs, bending, learning, or doing any similar activities". The second asks if "a physical or mental condition or health problem reduces the amount or kind of activity" that they can do at home, work, school, or in other activities. Table 9.2 combines the results of these two questions for Regina residents – that is, those who answered either question affirmatively are included.

The incidence of difficulties and/or activity limitations is strongly related to age. Less than 5% of children are limited but more than one half of seniors are

Caution should be used in interpreting these data because these census questions are not asked among those living in institutions. In particular, one would expect the disability rates for special care home residents to be much higher than for those living in private dwellings.

Overall, the incidence of difficulties and/or activity limitations is 16.7% in Regina city. This is slightly lower than the 17.8% reported for the province as a whole.

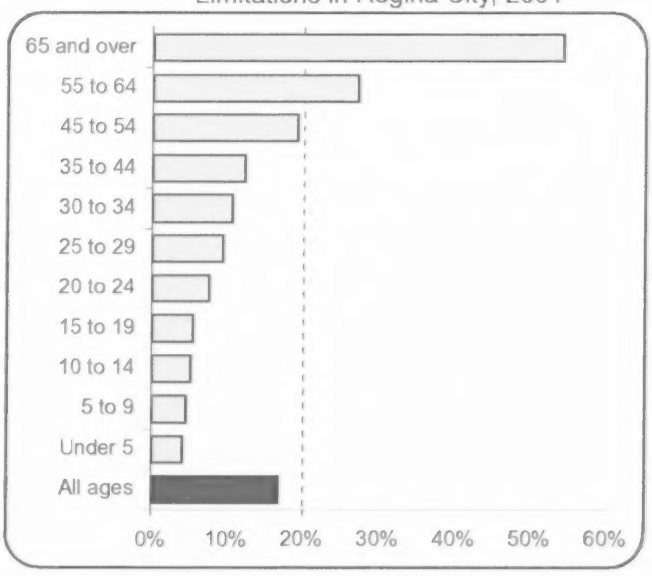
The incidence of difficulties and/or activity limitations is strongly related to age as Figure 9.3 shows. The percentage of the population reporting difficulties and/or activity limitations is below 5% for those under 10 years of age, 5% to 10% for those 10 to 29 years of age, rises to more than one in four among those 55 to 64, and to more than 50% among seniors.

Table 9.2 Persons Reporting Activity Limitations or Difficulties, Regina City, 2001

Age group	With difficulty and/or activity limitation	Without difficulty and/or activity limitation	Total
Under 5	430	10,050	10,485
5 to 9	535	11,240	11,775
10 to 14	650	12,065	12,710
15 to 19	745	12,830	13,575
20 to 24	1,090	13,365	14,460
25 to 29	1,140	10,980	12,120
30 to 34	1,245	10,485	11,730
35 to 44	3,540	25,230	28,765
45 to 54	4,680	19,730	24,415
55 to 64	3,945	10,640	14,585
65 and over	11,365	9,620	20,985
All ages	29,355	146,245	175,605

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Figure 9.3 Incidence of Difficulties and/or Activity Limitations in Regina City, 2001



9.2 Food Bank Usage

Statistics presented earlier in this report show that the number of people without employment has declined, the proportion of the population living below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cutoff has dropped and the number of social assistance recipients is declining. In spite of these positive indications that there are fewer people in need, food bank use continues to increase steadily.

The Regina and District Food Bank has been distributing food for over twenty years. Over that period, the quantity of food distributed has more than doubled from about 40 tons per month in the late 1980s to almost 100 tons per month in 2003.

There is a steady upward trend in food bank use in spite of the increase in incomes in the city.

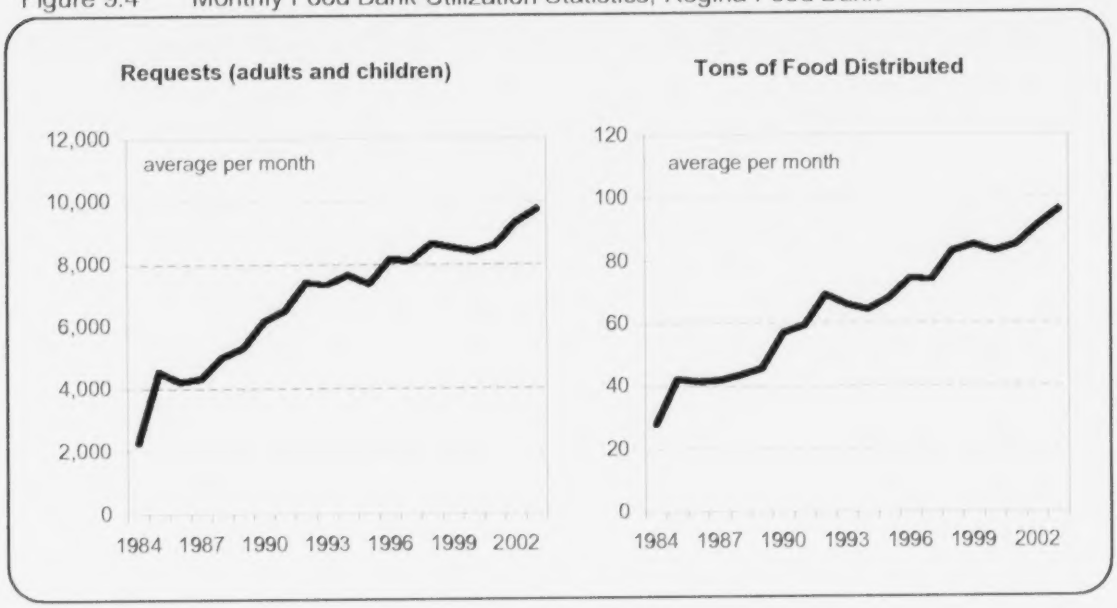
The number of visits to the food bank has increased as well, from fewer than 5,000 per month in the late 1980s to just under 10,000 per month in 2003.

Table 9.3 Regina Food Bank Use, Average per Month, 1984 to 2003

	Requests			Tons distributed
	Adults	Children	Total	
1984	1,022	1,246	2,268	28
1985	2,161	2,377	4,538	42
1986	2,090	2,132	4,222	41
1987	2,055	2,265	4,320	42
1988	2,577	2,433	5,010	44
1989	2,728	2,574	5,302	46
1990	3,118	3,022	6,140	57
1991	3,587	2,903	6,490	59
1992	4,137	3,268	7,405	69
1993	4,098	3,226	7,324	66
1994	4,573	3,080	7,653	64
1995	3,911	3,444	7,355	68
1996	4,232	3,917	8,149	74
1997	4,179	3,945	8,124	74
1998	4,485	4,158	8,642	83
1999	4,373	4,148	8,521	85
2000	4,372	4,022	8,394	83
2001	4,427	4,154	8,581	85
2002	4,886	4,433	9,319	91
2003	5,251	4,488	9,739	96

Source: Regina and District Food Bank

Figure 9.4 Monthly Food Bank Utilization Statistics, Regina Food Bank



9.3 Number of Employment Insurance Beneficiaries

Within the employment insurance program (called "unemployment insurance" prior to 1996) there are several subcategories of benefits available to eligible persons. These include, for example, training benefits, parental leave benefits, and job sharing. Statistics Canada reports on the number of "regular" beneficiaries in the Regina Census Metropolitan Area — those who receive benefits because of job loss or layoffs and who have no other source of income.

The statistics on the number of beneficiaries are only a supplementary measure of unemployment because there are many people who are unemployed but are unable to collect employment insurance. (In 2002, for example, there was an average of 6,200 persons "unemployed" in the labour force sense but an average of 1,327 EI beneficiaries.) Program and eligibility changes also affect the statistics over time. In particular, the eligibility requirements changed dramatically in 1994 making it much harder to qualify for benefits.

After falling dramatically in the early 1990s, the number of EI beneficiaries has been stable since 1997.

Table 9.4 and Figure 9.5 show that, after falling dramatically in the early 1990s, the number of "regular" beneficiaries has been stable at just under 1,500 per month since 1997.

Figure 9.5 Number of "Regular" EI Beneficiaries, Regina CMA

Table 9.4 Number of "Regular" Employment Insurance Beneficiaries, Regina CMA, Monthly Averages

	Number of beneficiaries without additional income		
	Men	Women	Total
1988	2,305	1,228	3,533
1989	2,376	1,117	3,493
1990	2,077	1,105	3,182
1991	2,225	1,111	3,336
1992	2,225	1,069	3,294
1993	2,221	968	3,188
1994	1,565	699	2,264
1995	1,318	578	1,896
1996	1,209	583	1,792
1997	849	407	1,256
1998	923	340	1,263
1999	918	332	1,250
2000	1,079	330	1,409
2001	905	356	1,261
2002	938	389	1,327
2003	994	434	1,428

Note: eligibility requirements were tightened in 1994

Source: Statistics Canada

10.0 Community Profile

This section contains a statistical profile of Regina city communities. The communities are chosen, within the constraints of the boundaries established by Statistics Canada for publication purposes, to correspond to the boundaries of the twenty-nine community associations. The boundaries were also constructed so that all of the city's population is represented in at least one region even if the residents are not technically part of a community association.

The information for communities was obtained by aggregating information published for Statistics Canada's new "dissemination areas" or DAs, the smallest geographic unit for which census information is available. This means that the 2001 statistical information is relatively accurate for most of the community associations. Comparisons with 1996 information is less reliable in some cases because DA-level data is new in 2001 and the 1996 data were compiled from larger census tracts (CTs). The two communities most affected by the change are Al Ritchie and Boothill. In these cases, comparisons between 1996 and 2001 should be treated with caution.

In many cases, the boundaries derived from DAs corresponds exactly to the community association boundaries (see Figure 10.1). The Appendix shows where the DA boundaries don't perfectly coincide with the community association boundaries. These are minor discrepancies which will not affect the statistics in any significant way.

The maps in this section show the data at the individual DA level rather than at the community level. This is intended to show that there may be significant variations in the characteristics of the people living within a single community even though the data tables contain statistics about the community as a whole.

All of these data are derived from the 2001 Statistics Canada Census. The particular statistics chosen are meant to represent a broad range of social, demographic, and economic indicators for the communities. The terms used are defined as they are introduced. Except for the overall population and age data, these statistics are based on questions asked on the "long form" of the census and this form was distributed to every fifth household. So we are, in effect, dealing with a 20% sample of the population. A 20% sample in these circumstances will still produce reliable results.

A final note about the tables relates to round off errors that occur when compiling data for the individual communities. The "total" figures in the table will not always be the sum of the values for the individual communities.

Because these data refer to a situation in 2001, communities which have undergone major changes recently will show different characteristics than they did in 2001. Besides continuing growth in Arcola East and the communities in the Northwest, there has also been considerable growth on the east side of the Glencairn community. The demographic characteristics of these areas in 2003 may differ from the characteristics described in these profiles.

As part of a Leadership Regina class project, students were asked to interview Regina residents about what was special about their neighbourhood and what they liked best about living there. Some responses to those questions are interspersed throughout this section.

Community Association Boundaries showing Statistics Canada Dissemination Areas

10.1 Population and Households

According to the census, the population within the legal boundaries of the city of Regina was 178,225 in 2001, a 1.2% drop from 1996. The relatively small number of people living in what Statistics Canada calls "collective" dwellings, while counted in that figure, are excluded from most of the population statistics. Collective dwellings include special care homes (the largest category), hotels, hospitals, homes for persons with disabilities, and correctional facilities.

Table 10.1 shows that the population living in these collective dwellings was 2,955 in 2001, a 50% increase from 1996. While increasing rapidly, the number of persons living in collective dwellings still represents less than 2% of the population; that is almost 98% of the population (175,270 people) lived in private dwellings. Those living in collective dwellings are excluded from all the statistics in the census except the basic age and sex counts. This exclusion does not have a significant impact on the overall statistics but it matters in some communities. Almost one third (31%) of the population in McNab, for example, live in collective dwellings – undoubtedly because of the large population of seniors in Pioneer Village, the special care home in the community. Other communities with a relatively large number of persons in collective dwellings are:

- Hillsdale (440 persons or 8% of the population);
- Gladmer Park (70 persons or 4½% of the population);
- Albert Park (485 persons or 4% of the population); and
- Northeast (190 persons or 2½% of the population).

All of these communities have large special care homes.

Measured in terms of overall population, the communities range in size from a high of 17,680 people in Arcola East to lows of 1,543 in Gladmer Park and 1,603 in Dieppe. The average size of the twenty-nine communities is 6,145 persons. Walsh Acres was the fastest growing community during the five years from 1996 to 2001.

There were 71,720 separate occupied private dwellings[1] in 2001 in which these 175,270 Regina residents lived. This works out to an average of 2.4 persons per household for the city compared with 2.5 in 1996. There is a range of population densities in the communities, however, from a low of 1.2 per household in the Transition community to a high of 3.2 in Prairie View. Although the number of children has an effect on household size, the primary determinant of population density is the number of single person households in the community.

"Being in the heart of the city - close to everything I might want to do"
...a Transition area resident commenting on what they like best about the neighbourhood

Map #1 shows the population density in the city's DAs expressed in persons per square kilometre whereas Map #2 shows the population density measured in terms of persons per household. The highest densities, in terms of persons per square kilometre, are in the downtown core, parts of the North and Northwest, and Glencairn. This will be the result of either a large number of apartment buildings in the area or family dwellings with a relatively large number of children. Measured in terms of persons per household, most of the higher population densities are in the Southeast and Northwest parts of the city.

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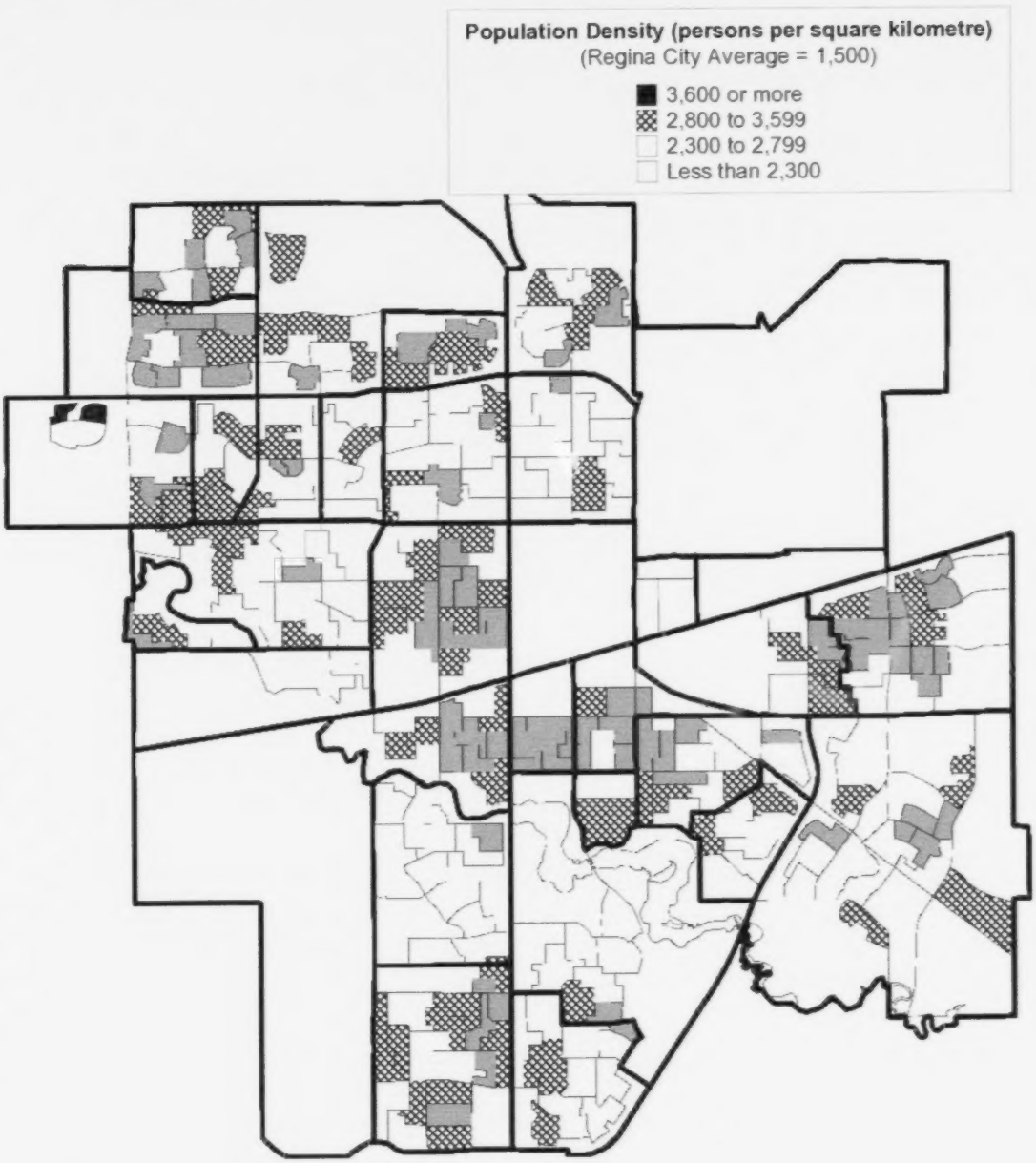
1 *See page 17 for the definition of an occupied private dwelling.*

Table 10.1 Population and Households

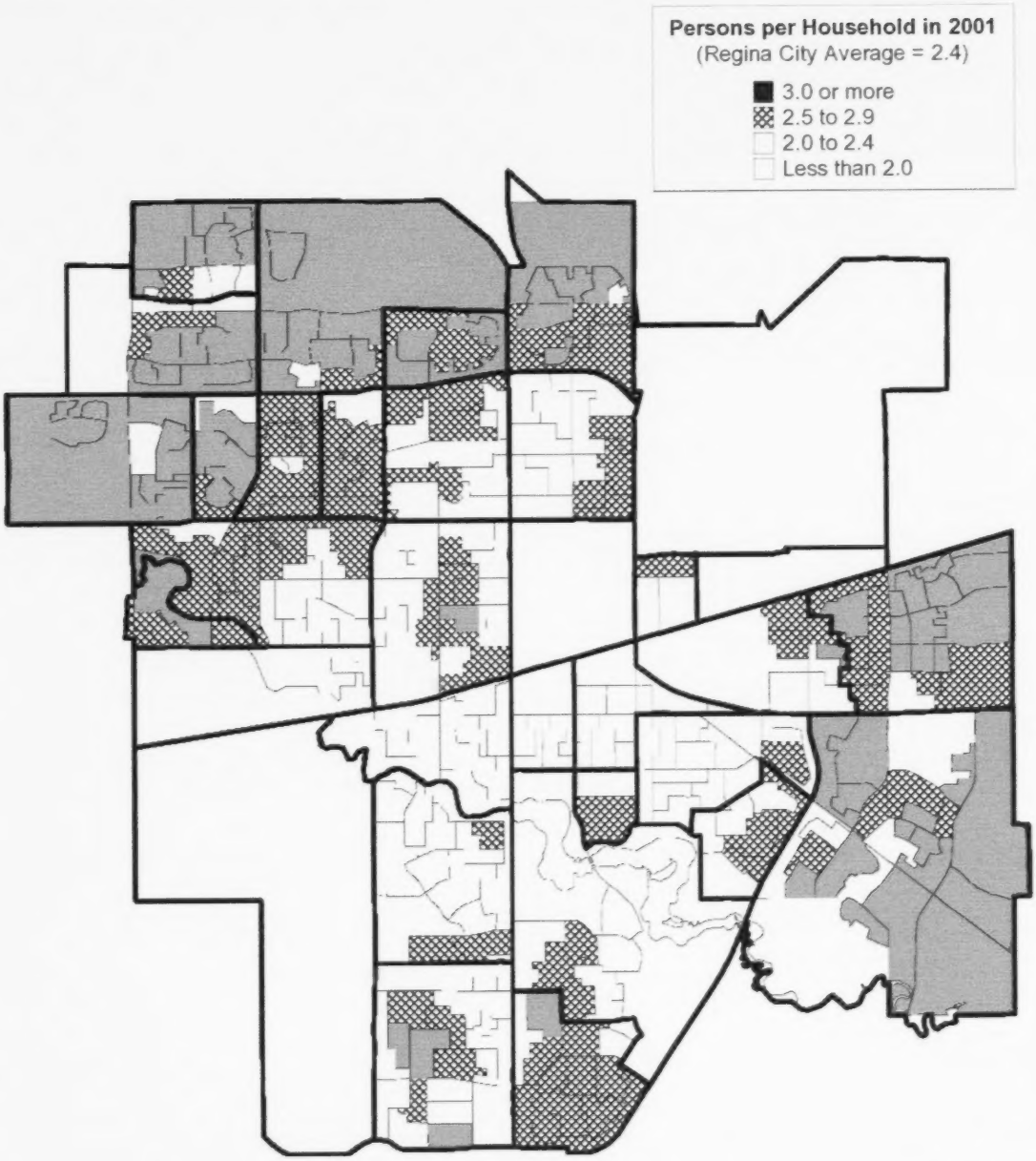
	2001					1996	
	Total Population	Population in collective dwellings	Population in private dwellings	Private Households	Persons per household	Population in private dwellings	Change from 1996 to 2001
Al Ritchie	7652	50	7,600	3,540	2.1	8,605	**
Albert Park	11,968	485	11,485	5,390	2.1	11,635	-1%
Arcola East	17,680	35	17,645	6,040	2.9	16,890	4%
Argyle Park	4,048	70	3,980	1,300	3.1	4,195	-5%
Boothill	3,192	25	3,170	1,380	2.3	1,825	**
Cathedral	7,089	0	7,090	3,660	1.9	7,125	-0%
Core	4,853	40	4,815	2,615	1.8	4,890	-2%
Coronation Park	6,688	125	6,565	2,945	2.2	6,745	-3%
Dieppe	1,603	25	1,580	540	2.9	1,960	-19%
Eastview	1,866	5	1,860	750	2.5	1,950	-5%
Gladmer Park	1,543	70	1,475	730	2.0	1,690	-13%
Glen Elm	4,005	45	3,960	1,665	2.4	4,530	-13%
Glencairn	12,179	15	12,165	3,975	3.1	11,970	2%
Hillsdale	5,246	440	4,805	2,185	2.2	5,420	-11%
Lakeview	7,837	215	7,620	3,240	2.4	7,760	-2%
McNab	1,961	630	1,330	725	1.8	1,575	-16%
Normanview	4,171	55	4,115	1,565	2.6	4,250	-3%
Normanview West	3,258	20	3,240	1,140	2.8	3,425	-5%
North Central	10,097	45	10,050	4,135	2.4	10,470	-4%
North East	7,283	190	7,095	3,270	2.2	7,140	-1%
Prairie View	6,384	65	6,320	1,975	3.2	6,360	-1%
Regent Park	2,787	30	2,755	1,085	2.5	2,900	-5%
Rosemont	8,925	40	8,885	3,655	2.4	8,870	0%
Sherwood McCarthy	6,214	5	6,210	2,005	3.1	6,655	-7%
Transition	4,047	90	3,955	3,260	1.2	4,005	-1%
Twin Lakes	5,998	15	5,985	2,055	2.9	6,010	-0%
Uplands	5,630	20	5,610	1,925	2.9	5,940	-6%
Walsh Acres	7,165	60	7,105	2,295	3.1	6,420	11%
Whitmore Park	6856	5	6,850	2,655	2.6	7,195	-5%
Regina City	**178225**	**2,955**	**175,270**	**71,720**	**2.4**	**178405**	**-2%**

** not comparable because of boundary differences between 1996 and 2001 census data

Map #1 - Population Density in Persons per Square Kilometre, 2001



Map #2 - Population Density in Persons per Household, 2001



10.2 Demographics and Living Arrangements

Age is arguably the most important demographic characteristic of a neighbourhood because so many other social and economic characteristics are influenced by age. Table 10.2 contains a breakdown of the population (including those in collective dwellings) into seven age groups. Maps #3 to #6 show the proportion of the population in several age groups of interest.

Using average age as an overall measure, the "oldest" community is Transition with an average age of 54.5 years and the "youngest" is Argyle Park with an average age of 30 years.

"The school is right in the heart of the community and the teachers who work there understand the needs of the children"

...a North Central resident commenting on what they like best about the neighbourhood

The communities with the largest proportions of younger children, those under 5 years of age, are:

- North Central (10.2% of the population is under 5);
- Eastview (9.1%); and
- Normanview (8.4%).

There are virtually no children in this age group in the Transition area and very few in McNab or Albert Park.

Compared with an overall average of 13.7% for the city, the proportion of the population in the 5 to 14 age group is noticeably higher in many Northwest communities including:

- Argyle Park (19% of the population is 5 to 14 years of age);
- Prairie View (18.5%); and
- Sherwood McCarthy and Twin Lakes (18.3%).

With the exception of North Central, there are relatively few in the central part of the city.

Those in the 15 to 24 age group may be living alone, and possibly attending university, although a significant portion will still be living with their parents. Here the communities with higher concentrations are:

- Gladmer Park (21.7%);
- Sherwood McCarthy (19.1%); and
- Walsh Acres (18.2%).

There are also relatively high concentrations of young adults around the University and in Arcola East.

Seniors are much more likely to be living in the central part of the city, although there are clusters centred around special care homes and seniors living complexes in many communities. Overall, 12.8% of the Regina population was 65 years of age or older in 2001 but the proportion was above 30% in McNab and Transition and above 20% in Albert Park, Gladmer Park, Hillsdale, and Northeast. The proportion was below 5% in Argyle Park, Prairie View, Glencairn, and Sherwood McCarthy.

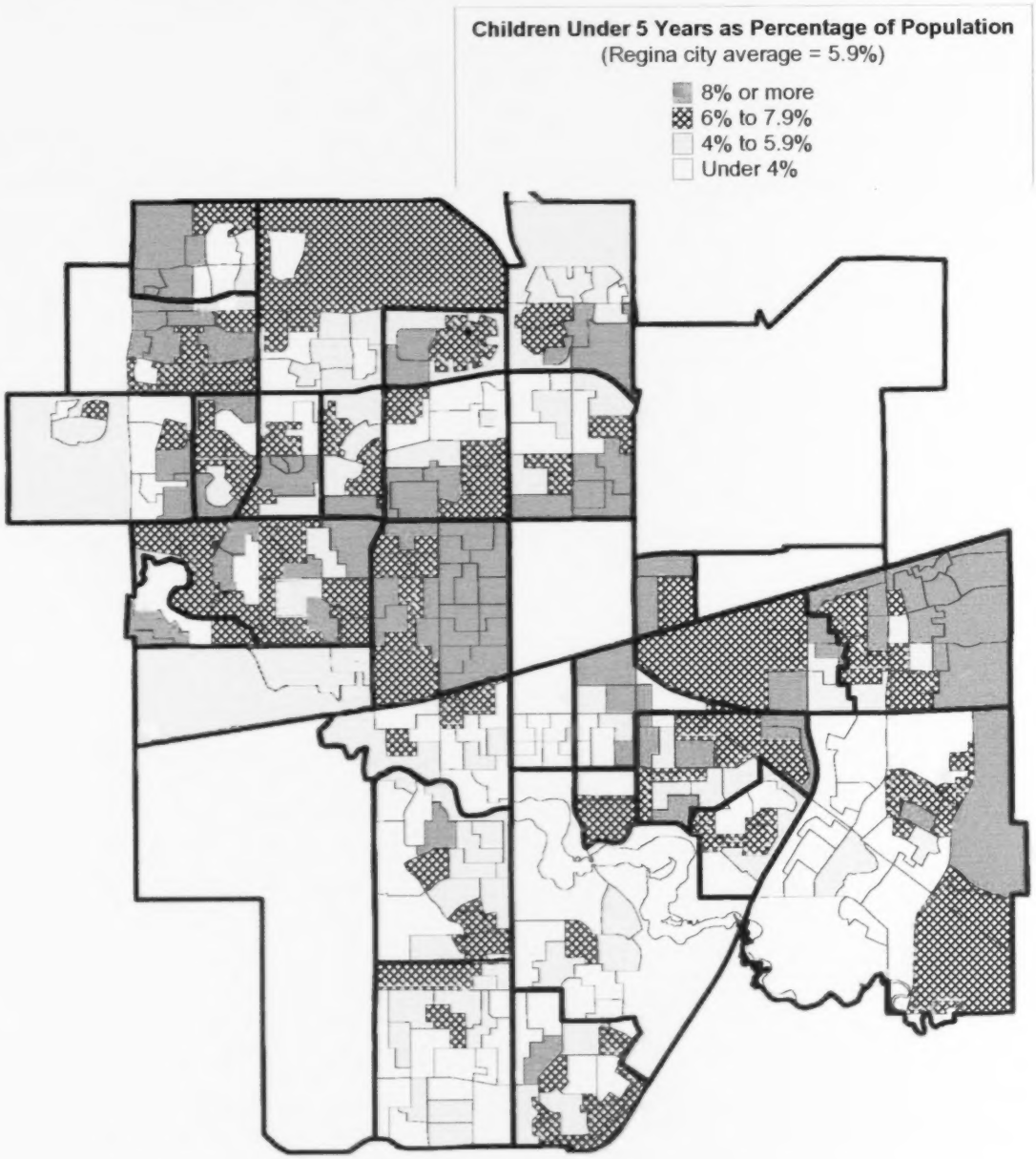
"The neighbourhood is great. A great place to raise a family where you do not have to fear for your children's safety. We all take care of our children and watch out for them"

...a Glencairn resident commenting on what they like best about the neighbourhood

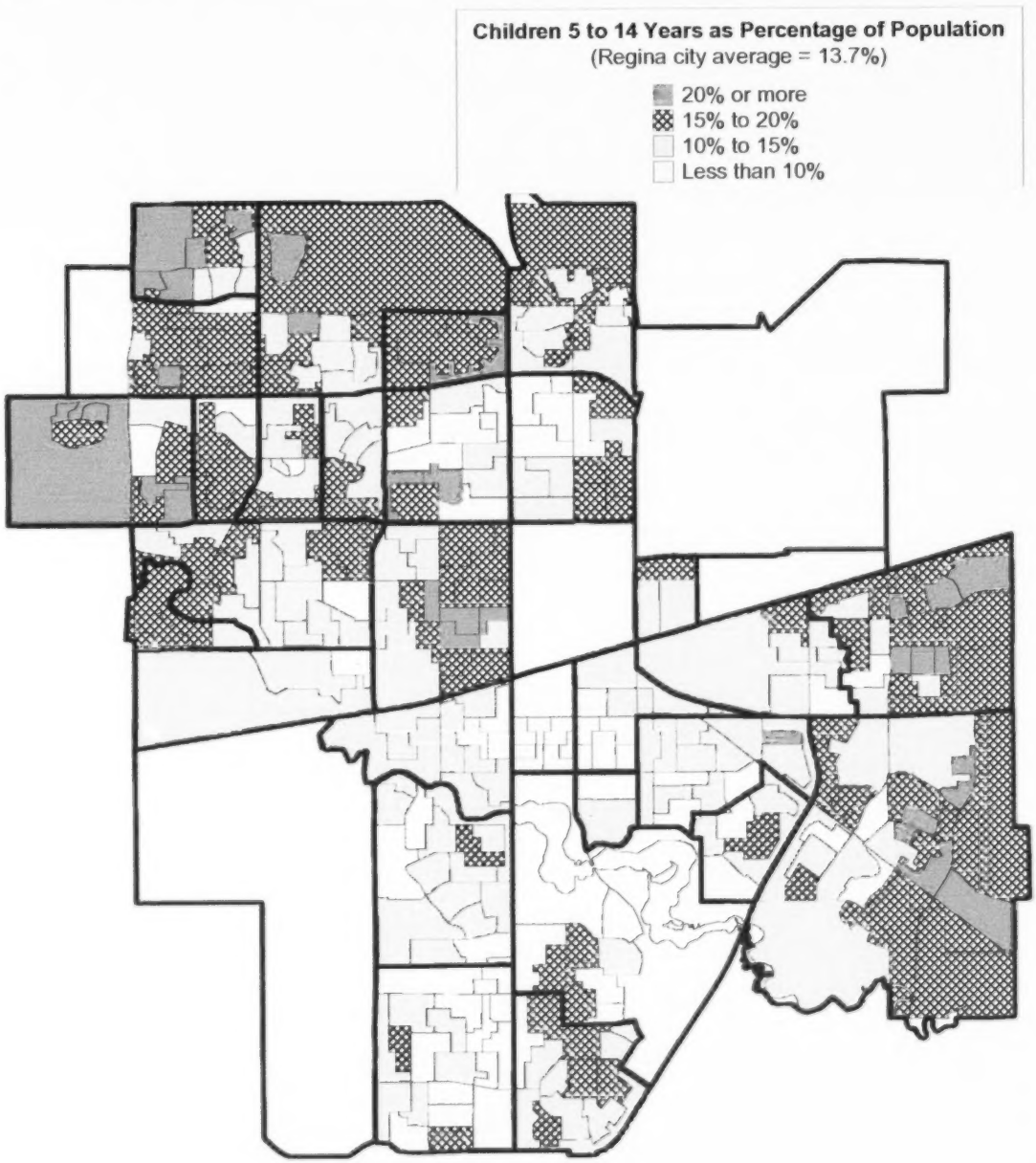
Table 10.2 Selected Age Groups, 2001

	Number all ages	Percent of total							Avg. age
		Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 plus	
Al Ritchie	7,645	7.4%	11.6%	15.4%	34.5%	16.7%	7.1%	7.2%	36.3
Albert Park	11,980	3.8%	8.5%	14.6%	22.7%	26.5%	11.3%	12.5%	44.6
Arcola East	17,665	4.7%	17.2%	15.7%	27.0%	27.4%	5.0%	3.5%	35.8
Argyle Park	4,035	6.7%	19.0%	17.7%	32.2%	20.6%	2.0%	0.9%	29.9
Boothill	3,190	4.7%	10.5%	17.4%	30.6%	19.1%	11.1%	6.6%	39.1
Cathedral	7,080	4.2%	10.7%	15.0%	35.5%	22.5%	5.3%	7.0%	38.1
Core	4,850	5.8%	9.4%	16.3%	31.9%	20.3%	6.8%	10.1%	39.4
Coronation Park	6,670	6.2%	12.1%	13.5%	26.7%	23.3%	11.8%	7.9%	40.9
Dieppe	1,605	7.5%	17.8%	14.6%	29.3%	22.4%	3.7%	5.0%	34.0
Eastview	1,865	9.1%	15.3%	14.7%	33.8%	16.1%	6.2%	4.3%	32.8
Gladmer Park	1,545	4.5%	8.7%	21.7%	29.8%	15.9%	7.8%	13.3%	40.8
Glen Elm	4,005	7.5%	12.5%	18.1%	28.2%	21.1%	7.4%	5.6%	36.0
Glencairn	12,185	7.6%	18.1%	16.4%	35.0%	20.3%	2.7%	1.4%	31.4
Hillsdale	5,255	3.9%	9.5%	16.6%	21.8%	21.0%	11.5%	14.6%	43.7
Lakeview	7,845	5.0%	12.2%	12.0%	29.6%	23.5%	7.5%	10.4%	40.8
McNab	1,965	3.8%	6.9%	13.7%	21.4%	17.6%	8.7%	26.5%	49.0
Normanview	4,170	8.4%	14.4%	17.0%	29.6%	22.8%	5.3%	3.0%	34.0
Normanview West	3,260	6.4%	15.6%	17.8%	31.6%	24.2%	3.5%	2.8%	34.1
North Central	10,100	10.2%	16.3%	16.8%	30.5%	16.4%	4.2%	4.7%	31.3
North East	7,275	5.6%	11.4%	13.3%	26.9%	20.1%	11.5%	10.2%	40.8
Prairie View	6,385	5.2%	18.5%	17.4%	31.7%	22.7%	1.9%	1.3%	31.4
Regent Park	2,785	6.1%	14.2%	12.7%	28.0%	22.6%	11.5%	4.3%	37.8
Rosemont	8,925	6.8%	13.6%	14.2%	32.2%	20.5%	7.0%	4.9%	35.5
Sherwood McCarthy	6,215	7.1%	18.3%	19.1%	35.9%	17.1%	1.4%	0.9%	29.1
Transition	4,050	1.0%	1.2%	9.9%	28.3%	21.0%	13.1%	26.4%	54.5
Twin Lakes	6,000	6.1%	18.3%	17.8%	33.5%	18.7%	3.2%	3.1%	32.2
Uplands	5,630	5.9%	14.2%	17.5%	29.8%	26.7%	4.4%	2.0%	34.6
Walsh Acres	7,155	5.0%	16.1%	18.2%	28.6%	25.8%	3.2%	2.0%	33.2
Whitmore Park	6,855	4.9%	12.8%	16.6%	26.2%	24.7%	9.3%	5.5%	38.5
Regina City	**178,225**	**5.9%**	**13.7%**	**15.8%**	**29.7%**	**22.1%**	**6.5%**	**6.3%**	**36.8**

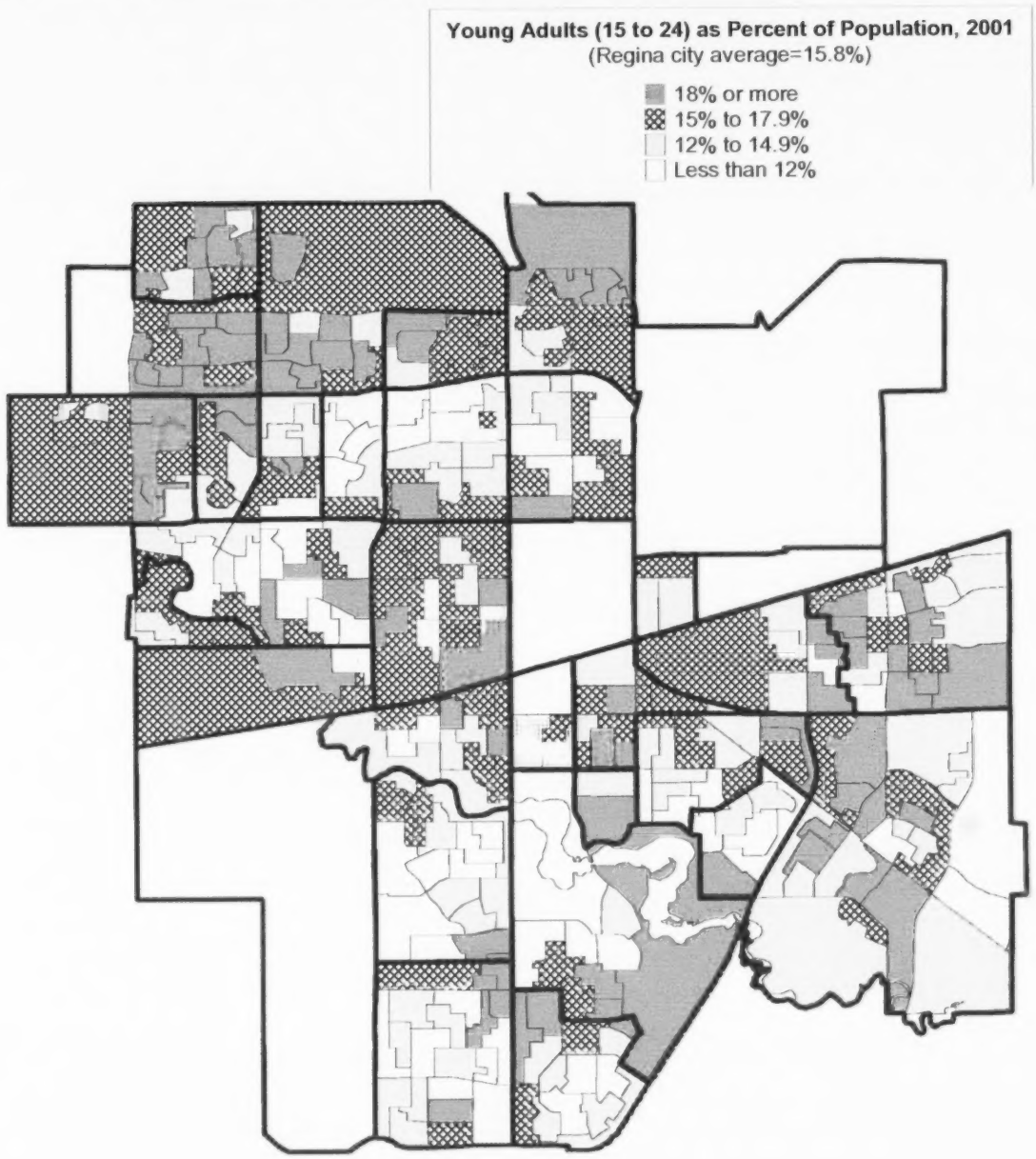
Map #3 - Children Under Five Years of Age Living at Home, 2001



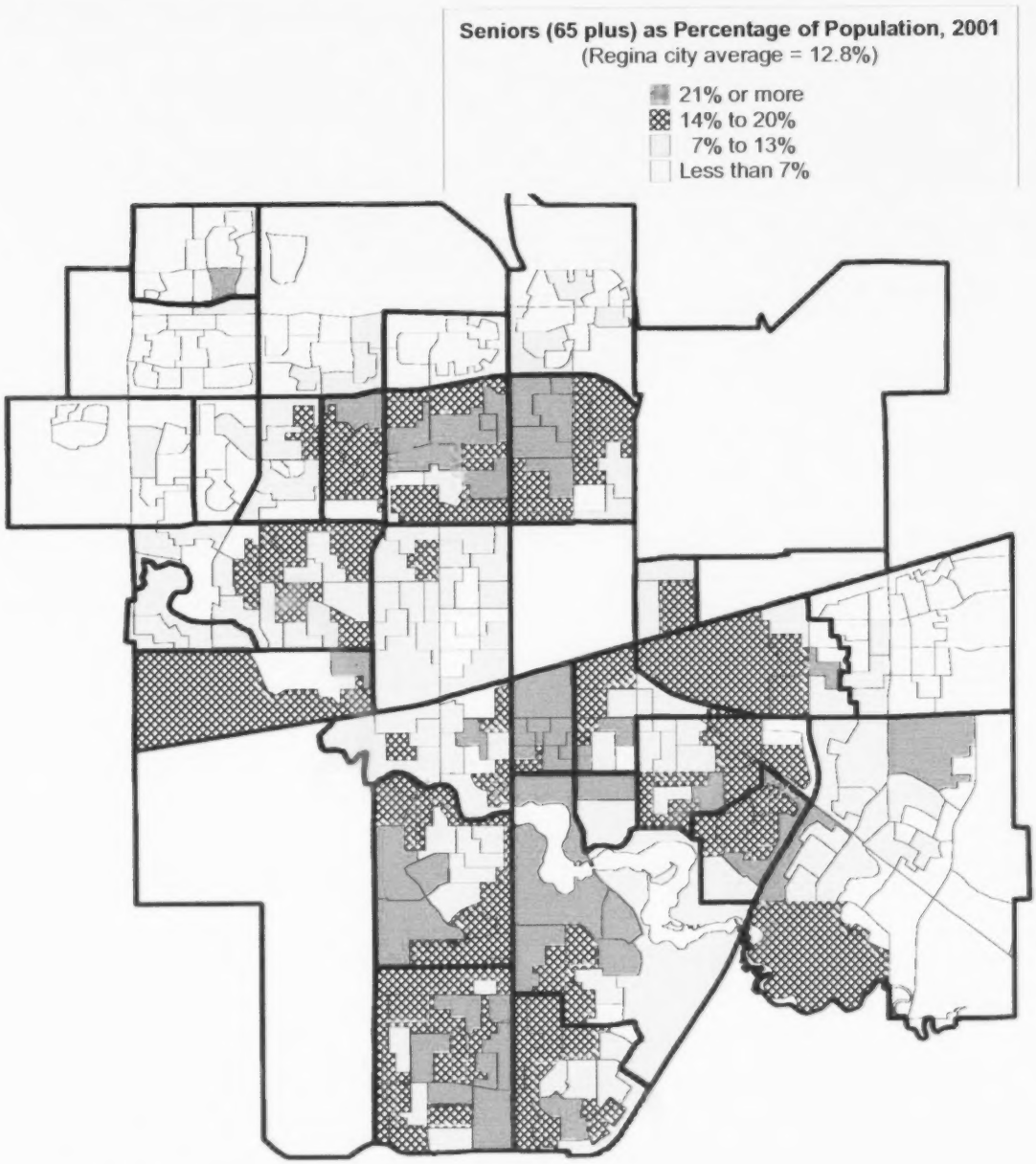
Map #4 - Children Five to Fourteen Years of Age Living at Home, 2001



Map #5 - Young Adults as Percentage of the Population, 2001



Map #6 - Seniors (65 & older) as Percentage of the Population, 2001



Statistics on living arrangements are complex, partly because the variety of living arrangements has increased substantially over the past few decades and partly because there are a variety of ways to measure living arrangements. Statistics Canada distinguishes between those who live in a "family" arrangement with those who live alone or with someone unrelated to them[1].

The so-called non-family persons are those who live alone, with unrelated persons (such as roommates going to university), or with relatives other than their spouses, children, or parents. The definition of family (called "census family" in the tables) includes persons living in a husband-wife relationship, either married or common law, and those who live in lone parent families. Children in such families must be single, that is, never married. With these definitions, some households contain more than one family – extended families, for example.

In Table 10.3, the proportion of persons living in non-family arrangements are shown along with a breakdown of the different kinds of census families. The highest proportion of non-family persons live in the downtown — Transition, Core, Gladmer Park, McNab, and Cathedral communities — and the lowest proportion live in the Northwest and Southeast.

"All walks of life live here including single parents"

...a Regent Park resident commenting on what they like best about the neighbourhood

For those who live in family arrangements, three different types are shown in Table 10.3. Husband-wife (including common law) families are broken down by whether or not there are unmarried children living at home.

With these categories, the highest proportion of husband-wife families with children living at home are in the Northwest and the Southeast parts of the city including Glencairn. The highest proportion of husband-wife families without children at home are in Transition, Hillsdale, and Albert Park. The highest proportion of single parent families are in North Central, Eastview, and Core.

"Many older folks who mix well and interact with the younger families"

...a Lakeview resident commenting on what they like best about the neighbourhood

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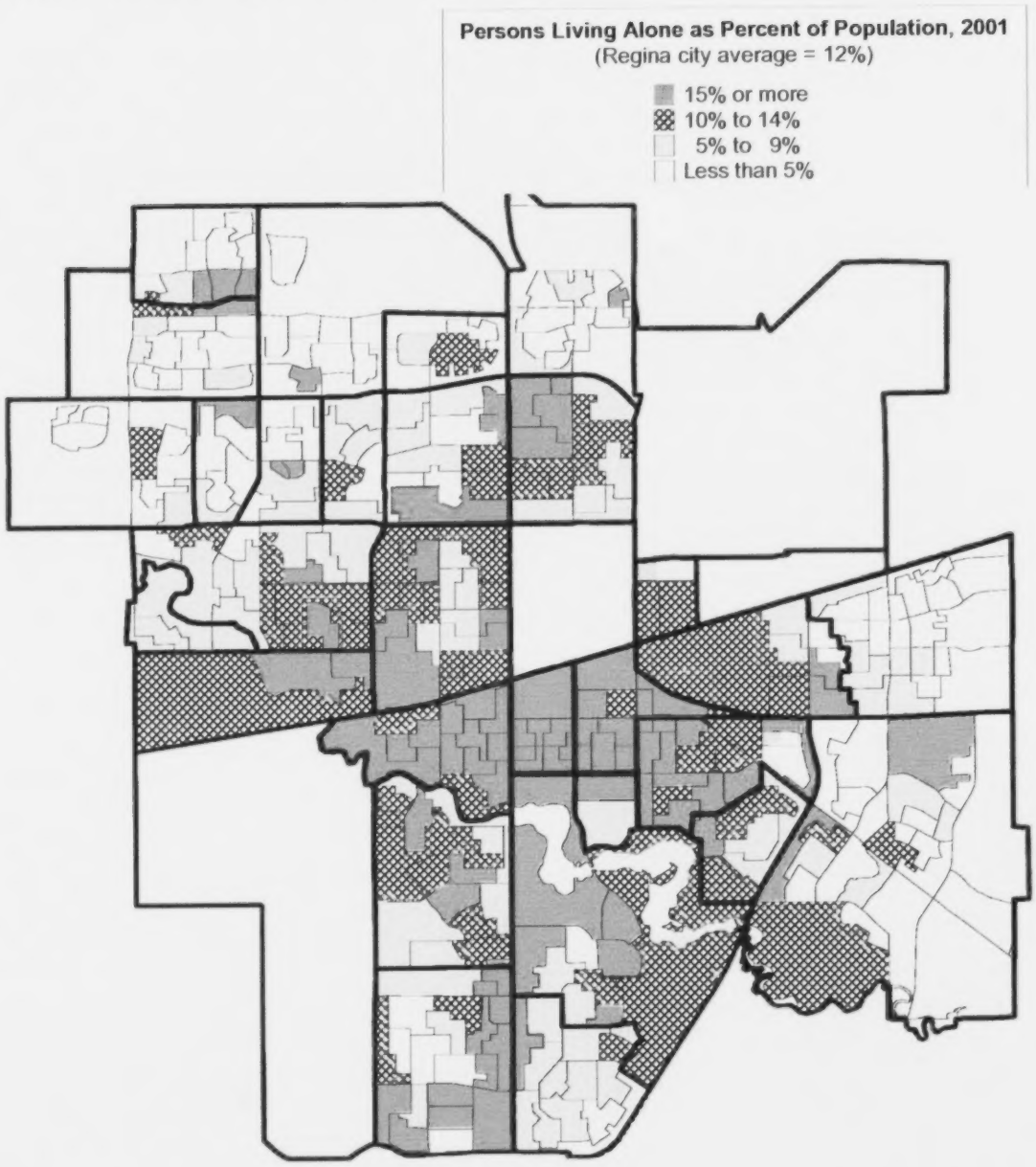
1 *Section 3 of this report has explanations of the concepts used by Statistics Canada when describing living arrangements.*

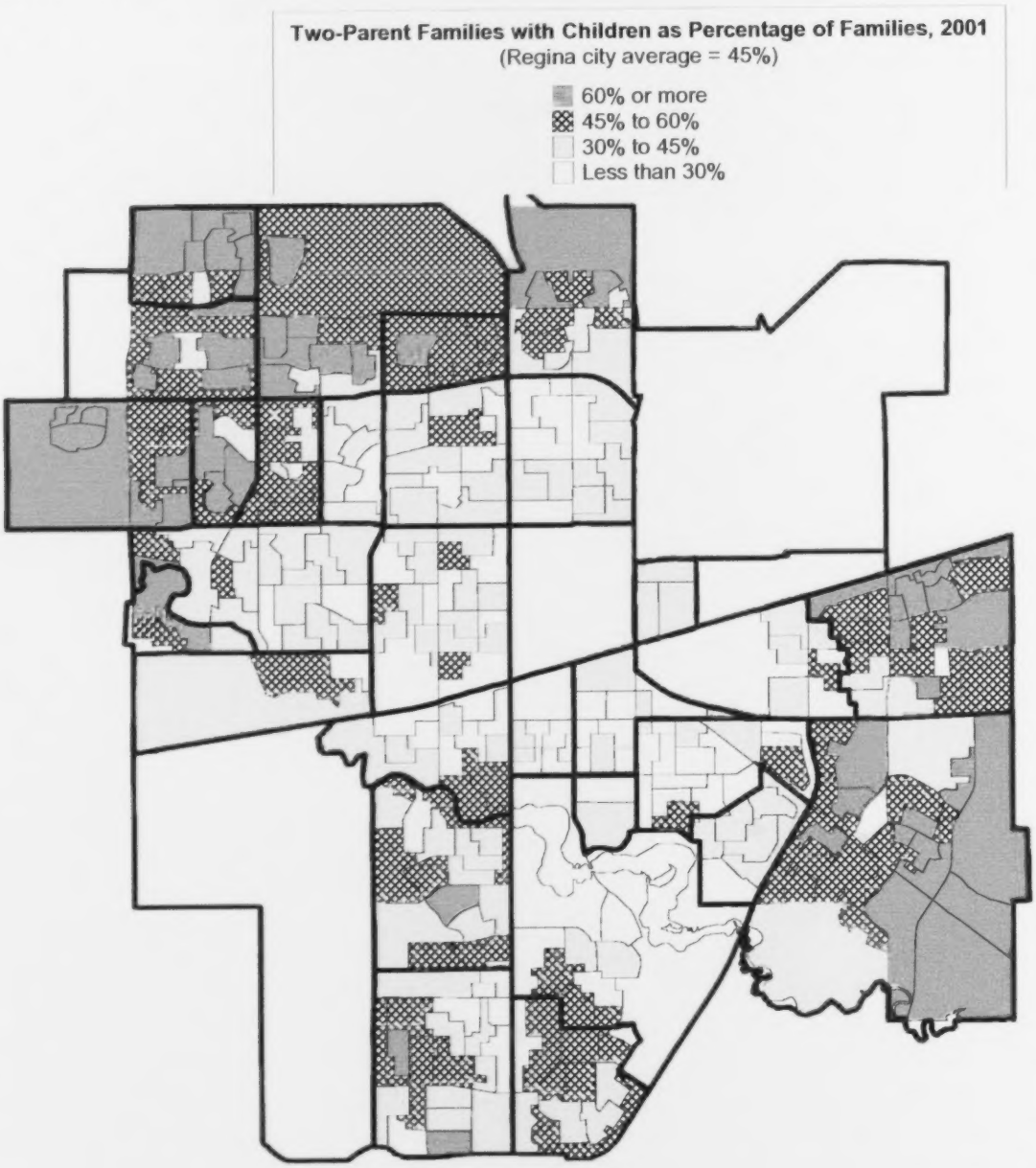
Table 10.3 Living Arrangements in 2001

	Population in private households	Percent who are non-family persons		Number of census families	Percent of census families		
		Living alone	Living with others		Husband-wife families		Lone parent families
					With children	Without children	
Al Ritchie	7600	15%	10%	2,110	27%	38%	35%
Albert Park	11,485	18%	6%	3,130	40%	50%	10%
Arcola East	17,645	5%	2%	5,100	57%	35%	7%
Argyle Park	3,980	5%	4%	1,090	56%	19%	24%
Boothill	3,170	11%	11%	915	38%	49%	13%
Cathedral	7,095	24%	9%	1,725	32%	40%	28%
Core	4,815	30%	11%	1,030	25%	43%	32%
Coronation Park	6,565	13%	6%	1,980	31%	44%	25%
Dieppe	1,580	6%	3%	470	46%	32%	22%
Eastview	1,860	10%	9%	515	40%	22%	38%
Gladmer Park	1,475	22%	19%	330	29%	41%	30%
Glen Elm	3,960	11%	10%	1,105	35%	38%	27%
Glencairn	12,165	4%	6%	3,395	57%	26%	18%
Hillsdale	4,805	15%	10%	1,285	37%	49%	14%
Lakeview	7,620	12%	3%	2,235	44%	40%	16%
McNab	1,330	26%	6%	345	39%	43%	17%
Normanview	4,115	7%	5%	1,225	43%	34%	22%
Normanview West	3,240	6%	7%	875	60%	27%	13%
North Central	10,050	13%	9%	2,585	34%	27%	39%
North East	7,095	16%	7%	2,035	28%	43%	29%
Prairie View	6,320	3%	1%	1,805	65%	23%	12%
Regent Park	2,755	7%	3%	880	35%	39%	26%
Rosemont	8,885	10%	9%	2,575	38%	37%	26%
Sherwood McCarthy	6,210	4%	3%	1,745	58%	20%	22%
Transition	3,955	67%	6%	490	12%	80%	7%
Twin Lakes	5,985	7%	3%	1,635	63%	22%	15%
Uplands	5,610	4%	4%	1,660	52%	32%	16%
Walsh Acres	7,105	3%	1%	2,125	60%	28%	11%
Whitmore Park	6,850	8%	8%	1,950	46%	42%	12%
Regina City	**175270**	**12%**	**6%**	**48,355**	**45%**	**36%**	**20%**

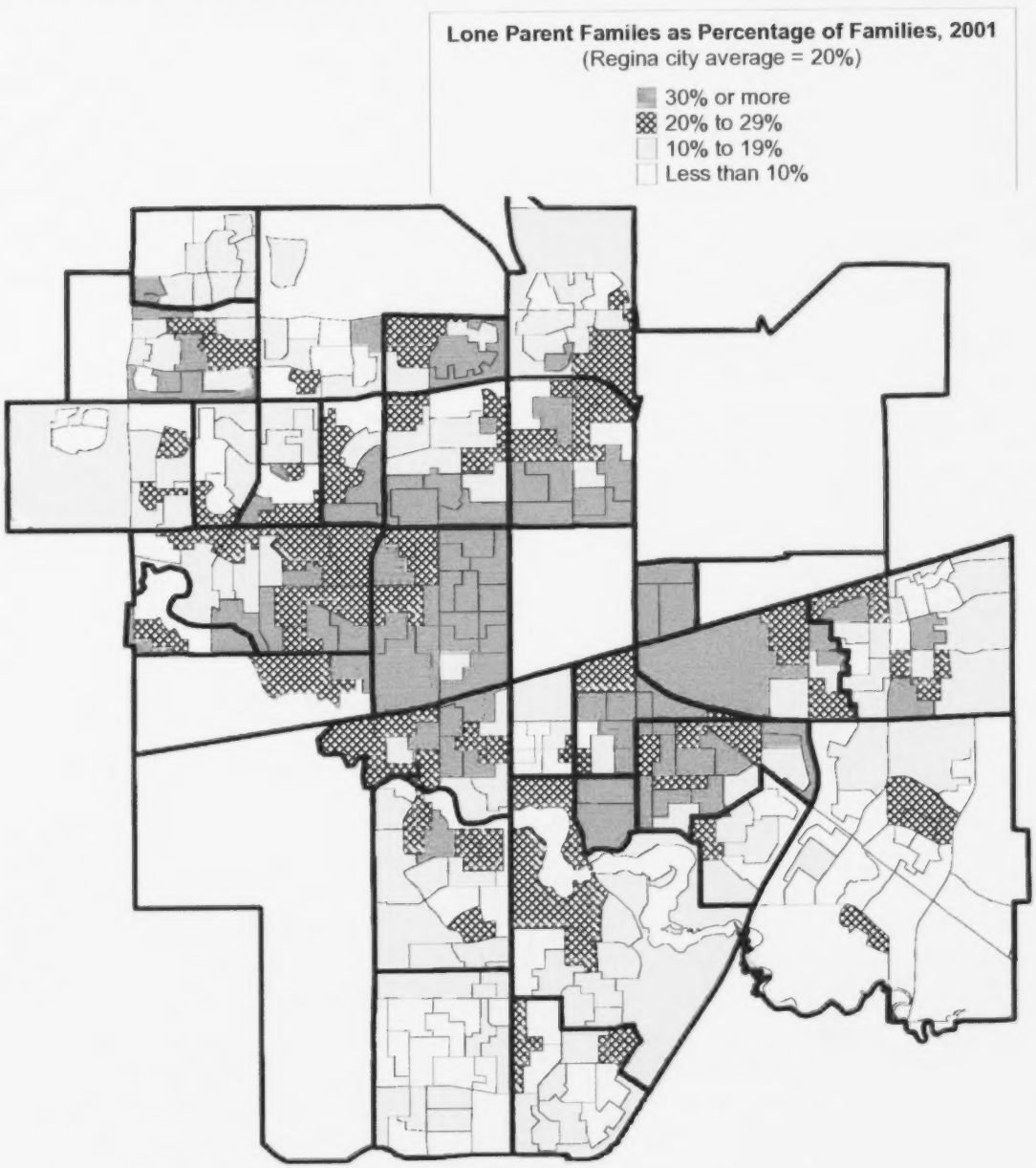
Map #7 - Persons Living Alone, 2001



Map #8 - Two Parent Families with Children at Home, 2001


Two-Parent Families with Children as Percentage of Families, 2001
(Regina city average = 45%)
60% or more
45% to 60%
30% to 45%
Less than 30%

Map #9 - Lone Parent Families, 2001



10.3 Culture, Ethnicity, and Language

The census contains a variety of questions about language, culture and ethnicity such as Aboriginal identity, immigration status, religious affiliation, and ethnic origin. This section looks at a selection of these measures for Regina communities.

Language

The mother tongue is defined as the "language first learned at home and still understood". For almost all (89%) Regina residents, the mother tongue is English, but there are several communities where languages other than English are the mother tongue for more than one in five residents. These communities tend to be downtown — Core, McNab, and Transition – although there are also relatively high proportions in Gladmer Park and Albert Park. The highest proportion of English as a mother tongue is in Sherwood McCarthy community.

Table 10.4 also shows the proportion of the population that are bilingual, that is, speak French and English fluently, and the proportion that have a "home language" other than English. (The home language is defined as the language used most often at home.) The highest proportion of home languages other than English tend to occur in communities where the mother tongue is other than English as well – Core, Gladmer Park, and Albert Park.

Bilingualism is most common in the Cathedral, Lakeview, Gladmer Park, and Hillsdale communities.

Religious Affiliation

"Our neighbourhood is special because so many people know each other and because it's a multicultural community"

...a North Central resident commenting on what is special about the neighbourhood

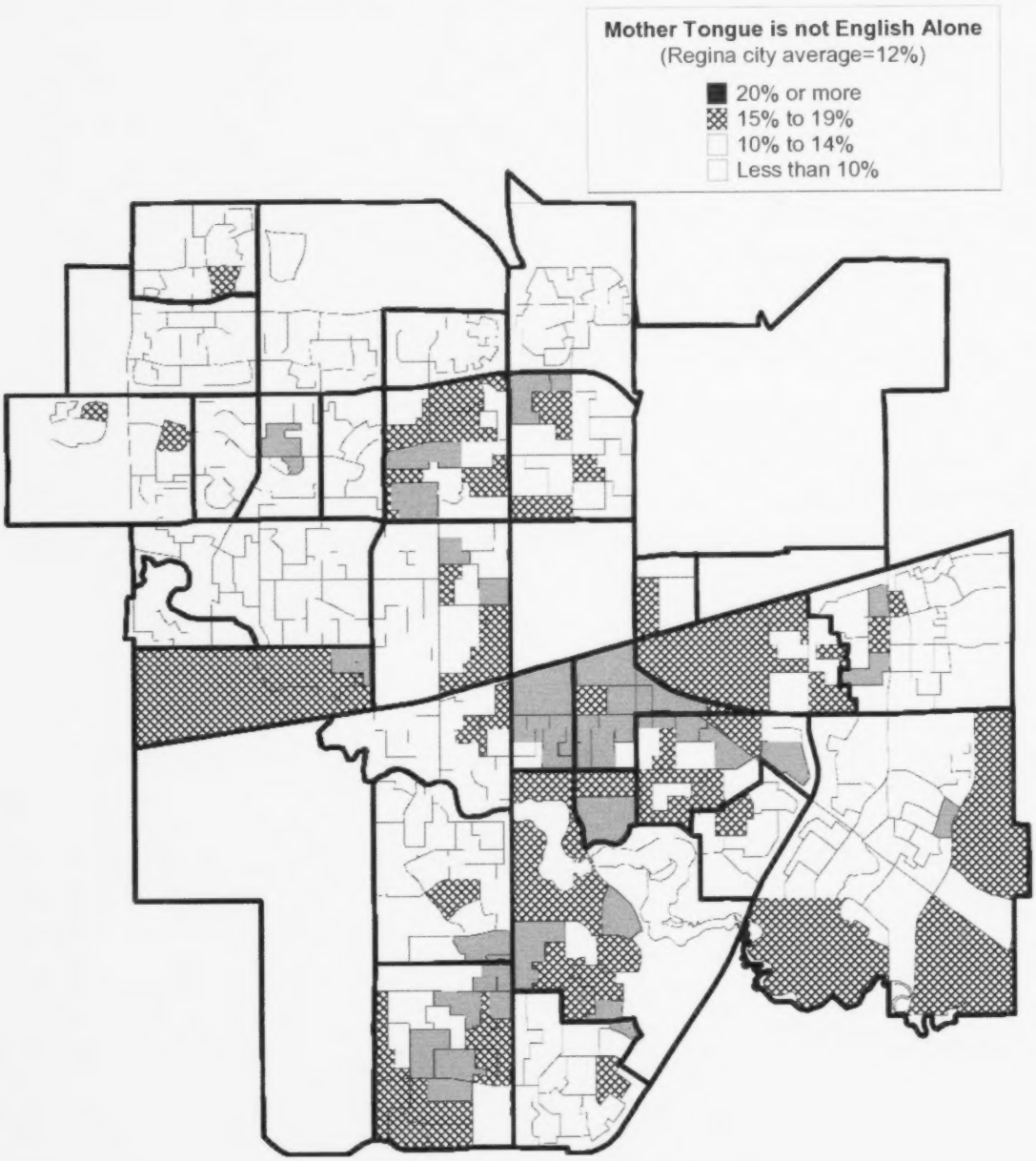
Unlike other social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the population, Statistics Canada measures religious affiliation in the census every ten years rather than every five years. There are 95 different religious affiliations classified from responses to the question "What is (your) religion?". The statistics cover all age groups so parents would have chosen which religious affiliation to report for their children. A check box was available to indicate no religious affiliation. There is no suggestion that you have to practise your stated religion on a regular basis.

Religious affiliations tend to be distributed evenly throughout the city although there are some communities with a relatively high proportion of persons reporting no affiliation. Compared with 19% overall, the percentage increases to 32% in Core and is as low as 11% in Twin Lakes. Non-Christian affiliations are highest in North Central. The highest proportion of respondents reported a Catholic affiliation in Eastview (48%). The highest proportion of other Christian affiliations were reported in Albert Park and Regent Park (54%).

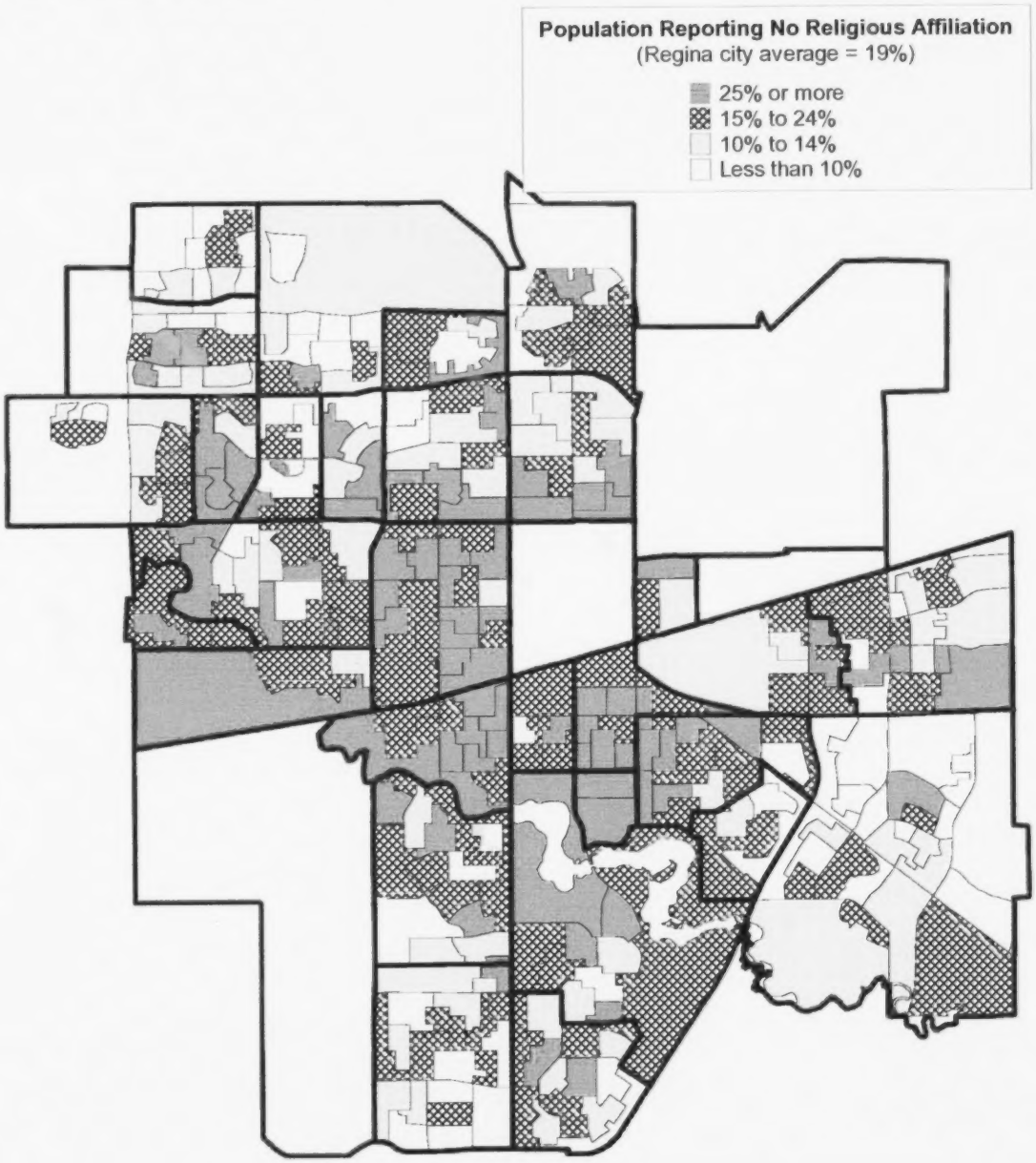
Table 10.4 Language and Religion, 2001

	Population	Language			Religious Affiliation			
		Mother tongue not English	Bilingual	Home Language not English	None	Catholic	Other Christian	Non-Christian
Al Ritchie	7,605	16%	5%	8%	23%	34%	41%	3%
Albert Park	11,505	20%	7%	14%	13%	28%	54%	5%
Arcola East	17,650	11%	8%	7%	12%	34%	51%	3%
Argyle Park	3,990	7%	3%	5%	16%	32%	48%	4%
Boothill	3,175	11%	7%	5%	13%	36%	49%	2%
Cathedral	7,105	10%	12%	6%	28%	27%	43%	2%
Core	4,820	23%	8%	16%	32%	27%	36%	5%
Coronation Park	6,560	15%	4%	7%	21%	33%	44%	2%
Dieppe	1,575	7%	1%	3%	24%	25%	50%	1%
Eastview	1,865	14%	4%	4%	21%	48%	30%	2%
Gladmer Park	1,470	20%	10%	15%	26%	27%	41%	5%
Glen Elm	3,965	15%	3%	10%	20%	29%	47%	4%
Glencairn	12,135	10%	4%	7%	18%	37%	44%	1%
Hillsdale	4,835	19%	10%	11%	20%	27%	49%	3%
Lakeview	7,605	11%	11%	7%	18%	27%	52%	3%
McNab	1,505	21%	7%	10%	19%	28%	52%	1%
Normanview	4,110	11%	6%	7%	17%	34%	47%	2%
Normanview West	3,245	7%	4%	4%	25%	23%	52%	0%
North Central	10,065	12%	4%	8%	29%	27%	39%	6%
Northeast	7,095	12%	2%	3%	22%	32%	44%	1%
Prairie View	6,320	8%	5%	5%	13%	39%	48%	0%
Regent Park	2,760	8%	3%	3%	20%	25%	54%	1%
Rosemont	8,895	9%	5%	5%	19%	33%	47%	1%
Sherwood McCarthy	6,220	5%	5%	4%	16%	38%	46%	1%
Transition	4,000	23%	8%	11%	20%	28%	50%	2%
Twin Lakes	6,000	8%	6%	3%	11%	41%	48%	0%
Uplands	5,605	8%	3%	3%	16%	33%	49%	2%
Walsh Acres	7,095	8%	4%	3%	12%	38%	48%	1%
Whitmore Park	6,840	10%	10%	7%	18%	29%	51%	2%
Regina City	175600	11%	6%	7%	19%	32%	47%	2%

Map #10 - Mother Tongue Other Than English, 2001



Map #11 - Religious Affiliation, 2001



Aboriginal Identity, Ethnicity, and Immigration

The census uses a combination of "self-definition" and Treaty status to measure Aboriginal identity[1]. Those who are either registered under *The Indian Act* or who responded "yes" to the question "Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, a North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit?" are considered as Aboriginal in Table 10.5.

Although Aboriginal people make up only 8.7% of the Regina population, they are concentrated in relatively few communities in Regina — the North Central, Eastview, and Core communities all have 20% or more of the population who are Aboriginal. There are also an above-average proportion (10% or more) in the Al Ritchie, Coronation Park, Rosemont, Sherwood McCarthy, Regent Park, and Northeast communities.

The "visible minority" measure in the census is also one based on self-identity, conforming to the definition used for employment equity. Visible minorities exclude Aboriginal people. The highest proportions of visible minorities in Regina live downtown in the Core and Gladmer Park and in Albert Park. Other communities with above-average proportions include Hillsdale and Transition. The lowest proportions are in the Northeast and Dieppe communities.

Neither Saskatchewan nor Regina are popular destinations for recent immigrants to Canada. In 2001, less than 2% of the city's population had immigrated to Canada in the past 10 years. The highest proportions (over 4%) live in the Transition and Albert Park communities.

Table 10.5 also contains a measure of cultural diversity, namely the percentage of the population that reported multiple ethnic origins. Over one half (53%) of Regina residents report at least two ethnic origins. The highest proportions are in Whitmore Park, Cathedral, Prairie View, and Twin Lakes; the lowest is in the Core community.

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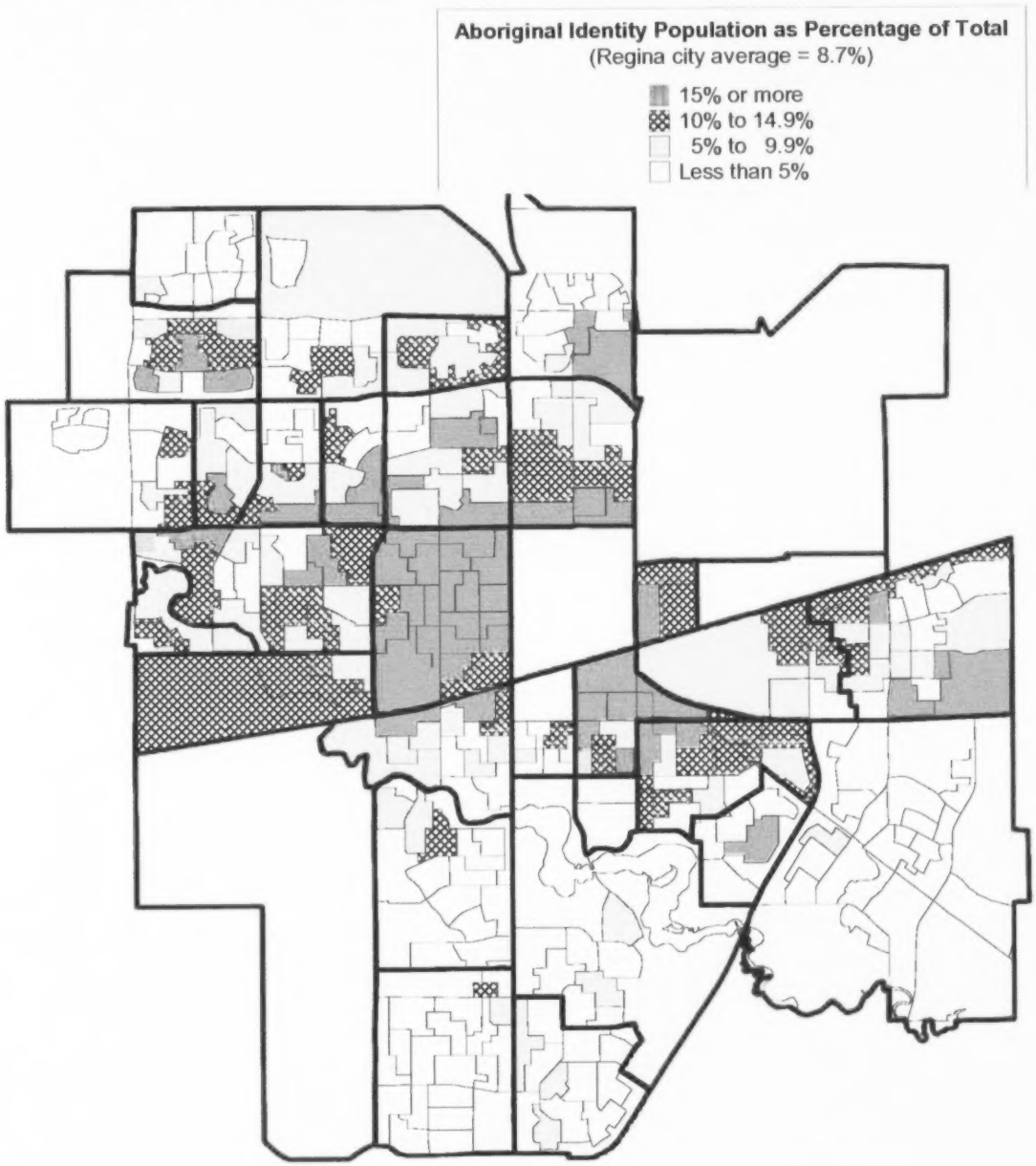
1 *This is a different measurement concept than previously used. The 1991 census used ethnic origin as the determining factor.*

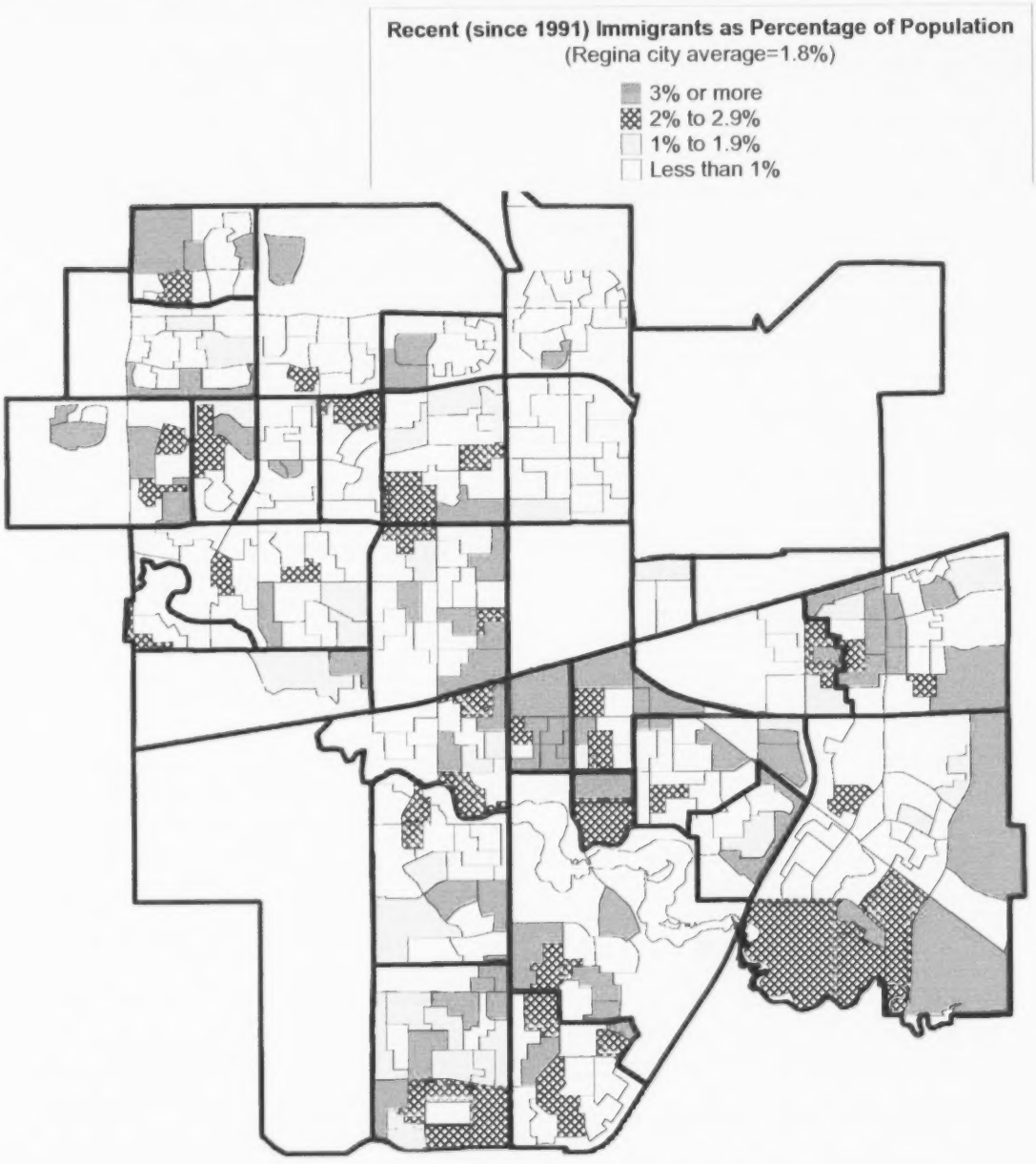
Table 10.5 Aboriginal Identity, Ethnicity, and Immigration Status

	Population, all ages	Percent Aboriginal	Percent multiple ethnic origins	Percent visible minority	Percent immigrants	Percent immigrants from 1991 to 2001
Al Ritchie	7,652	10.7%	51%	5.2%	9.3%	1.9%
Albert Park	11,968	2.1%	51%	10.7%	15.7%	4.5%
Arcola East	17,680	0.8%	59%	6.2%	8.1%	1.4%
Argyle Park	4,048	7.8%	53%	5.8%	7.2%	2.0%
Boothill	3,192	4.6%	59%	4.2%	4.6%	1.0%
Cathedral	7,089	9.2%	62%	4.9%	6.8%	1.6%
Core	4,853	23.8%	26%	10.1%	12.9%	2.6%
Coronation Park	6,688	10.2%	50%	4.9%	7.2%	1.3%
Dieppe	1,603	7.9%	57%	1.6%	5.4%	0.6%
Eastview	1,866	23.1%	45%	2.9%	4.8%	0.5%
Gladmer Park	1,543	3.1%	53%	14.3%	8.3%	3.6%
Glen Elm	4,005	9.6%	49%	6.3%	9.7%	2.3%
Glencairn	12,179	8.8%	58%	5.9%	6.8%	2.3%
Hillsdale	5,246	3.6%	54%	8.7%	13.1%	3.3%
Lakeview	7,837	2.8%	59%	4.7%	8.9%	1.2%
McNab	1,961	9.6%	50%	4.3%	12.6%	2.0%
Normanview	4,171	9.5%	50%	4.6%	7.4%	2.1%
Normanview West	3,258	9.9%	51%	2.0%	3.7%	1.2%
North Central	10,097	35.1%	35%	6.0%	6.6%	1.7%
Northeast	7,283	14.8%	51%	1.3%	4.0%	0.1%
Prairie View	6,384	3.2%	62%	4.9%	6.4%	2.2%
Regent Park	2,787	14.2%	54%	2.9%	4.4%	0.4%
Rosemont	8,925	10.6%	51%	3.5%	4.8%	1.0%
Sherwood McCarthy	6,214	11.8%	60%	4.4%	4.3%	0.9%
Transition	4,047	4.4%	42%	7.4%	14.6%	4.9%
Twin Lakes	5,998	1.8%	62%	2.9%	4.8%	1.3%
Uplands	5,630	4.5%	55%	5.5%	4.7%	0.8%
Walsh Acres	7,165	4.8%	61%	3.1%	4.4%	0.8%
Whitmore Park	6,856	2.3%	63%	7.1%	7.7%	1.6%
Regina City	178,225	8.7%	53%	5.5%	7.7%	1.8%

Map #12 - Aboriginal Identity Population in 2001



Map #13 - Residence for Recent (since 1991) Immigrants



10.4 Dwelling Types and Mobility

A number of questions on the census ask the respondent to describe the place in which they live. Table 10.6 shows the proportion of private dwellings that are single-detached homes (the alternatives are condominiums, apartments, row houses, and mobile homes), the proportion that are rented, and the proportion that are considered by the owner/tenant to be in need of major repairs. The final two columns show what proportion of the dwellings were built prior to 1946 and what proportion were built in the 1990s. The estimated market value (according to the owner) for owned dwellings is included as the last column.

In six communities (Core, Glen Elm, McNab, North Central, Transition, McNab, Gladmer Park) the proportion of households that are rented is near or above 50%. Except for North Central, these communities also have relatively few single-detached homes and a higher proportion of apartments.

"I like the diversity of the neighbourhood. There are lots of original home owners as well as young people moving in."

...a Rosemont resident commenting about what they liked about their neighbourhood

The map shows, however, that local neighbourhoods with higher proportions of rental accommodations are widespread in the city.

Dwellings in need of major repair are concentrated in the older parts of the city – Al Ritchie, Cathedral, Eastview, and North Central – and tend to be in areas where the housing stock is older.

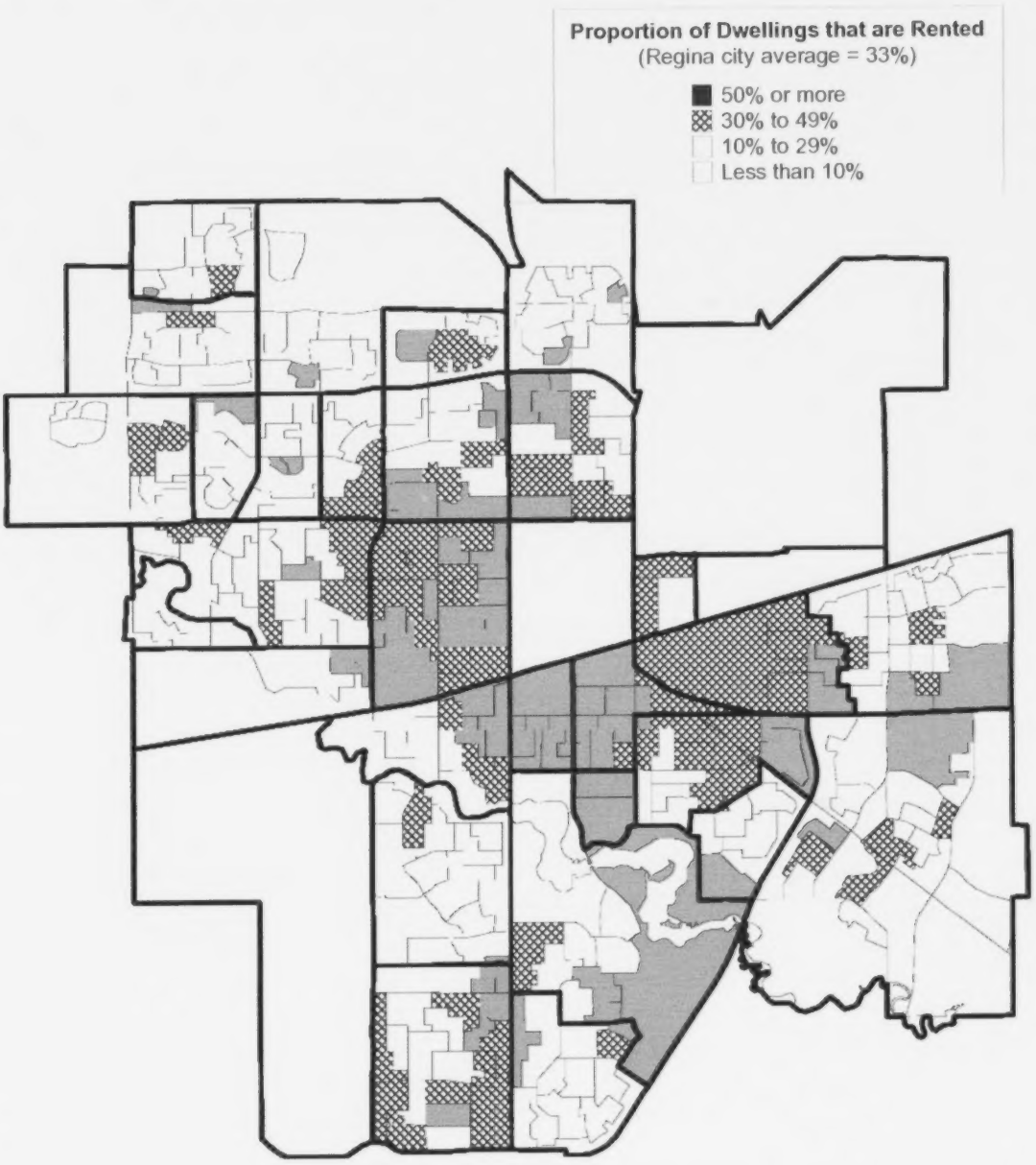
There is a wide range of market values for Regina owner-occupied households with an overall average of $105,400. Average market values are above $100,000 in nine of the twenty-nine communities with the highest in Arcola East. Average values are below $50,000 in the North Central and Transition communities.

Average market values tend to decline with the average age of the dwellings in the community. There are exceptions, however. A high proportion of dwellings in both Lakeview and Cathedral communities were built before 1946 but the average market values are $116,200 and $94,100 respectively.

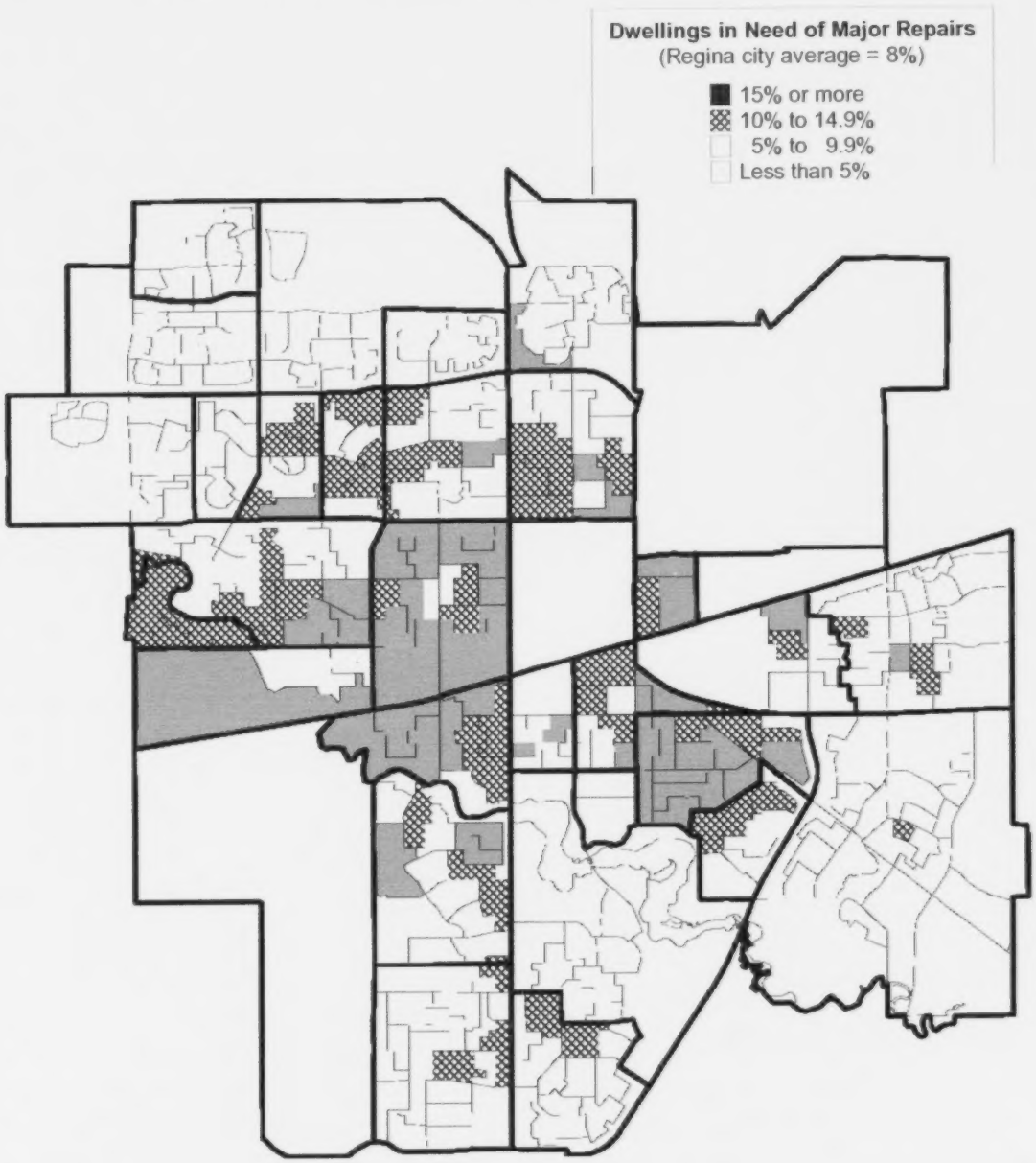
Table 10.6 Households Types and Characteristics, 1996

	Occupied private dwellings	Percent of Total					Average market value
		Single detached	Rented	Need major repairs	Built before 1946	Built after 1990	
Al Ritchie	3,540	72%	42%	17%	27%	2%	$63,900
Albert Park	5,390	45%	42%	5%	1%	3%	$119,700
Arcola East	6,040	79%	13%	0%	0%	26%	$159,800
Argyle Park	1,300	78%	27%	2%	0%	0%	$92,200
Boothill	1,380	74%	26%	9%	3%	0%	$104,400
Cathedral	3,660	57%	45%	17%	56%	4%	$94,100
Core	2,615	49%	72%	14%	47%	0%	$55,100
Coronation Park	2,945	62%	41%	8%	1%	3%	$76,200
Dieppe	540	80%	13%	13%	0%	4%	$94,900
Eastview	750	83%	38%	17%	17%	3%	$68,700
Gladmer Park	730	24%	72%	9%	8%	5%	$68,400
Glen Elm	1,665	60%	49%	7%	2%	2%	$65,700
Glencairn	3,975	87%	17%	6%	0%	9%	$98,100
Hillsdale	2,185	53%	30%	5%	0%	7%	$122,600
Lakeview	3,240	88%	14%	10%	18%	3%	$116,200
McNab	725	45%	49%	9%	16%	9%	$68,200
Normanview	1,565	70%	34%	7%	0%	0%	$68,500
Normanview West	1,140	80%	21%	2%	0%	0%	$99,800
North Central	4,135	87%	50%	18%	39%	0%	$45,600
Northeast	3,270	64%	44%	10%	7%	3%	$74,600
Prairie View	1,975	90%	12%	2%	0%	13%	$132,100
Regent Park	1,085	88%	19%	11%	3%	0%	$79,500
Rosemont	3,655	82%	25%	10%	5%	1%	$78,600
Sherwood McCarthy	2,005	86%	14%	3%	0%	1%	$92,200
Transition	3,260	2%	91%	8%	18%	4%	$45,600
Twin Lakes	2,055	69%	19%	0%	0%	7%	$118,500
Uplands	1,925	83%	16%	5%	1%	1%	$99,400
Walsh Acres	2,295	92%	8%	1%	0%	26%	$130,000
Whitmore Park	2,655	82%	18%	7%	2%	1%	$116,400
Regina city	71720	69%	33%	8%	11%	6%	$105,400

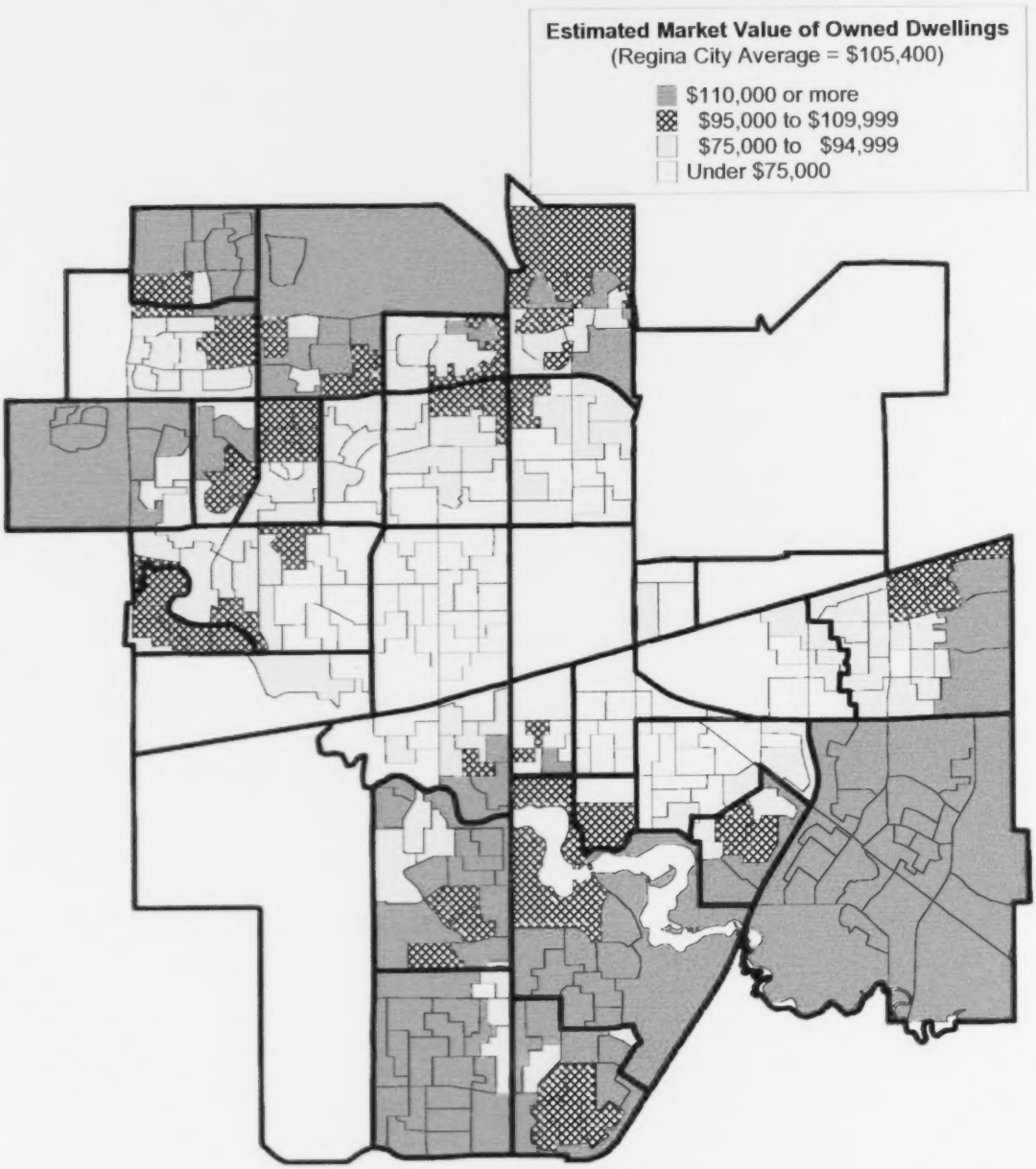
Map #14 - Rented Dwellings as Percentage of Total, 2001



Map #15 - Dwellings in Need of Major Repair (according to the occupant)



Map #16 - Estimated Market Value of Owner-Occupied Dwellings, 2001



Mobility

The mobility of the city population is measured by two questions on the census — have you moved within the past year (2000 to 2001) or in the past five years (1996 to 2001). These statistics apply only to residents in 2001; migrants moving out of the city are captured in their respective destinations. These data are based on the destination community for those who move rather than the community from which they moved so they need to be interpreted carefully.

The most stable communities in terms of both the one-year and five-year mobility patterns are Uplands, Regent Park, and Sherwood McCarthy. In each of these communities, 90% of 2001 residents were at the same address as a year ago as well and 65% or more had not moved since 1996.

"Many people stay in the neighbourhood most of their lives and don't move away when they retire."
...a Whitmore Park resident commenting on what was special about their neighbourhood

The least stable, from a migration point of view, were Core, Gladmer Park, Transition, and North Central. In each of these communities, as many as one third of the residents moved in the past year and nearly six out of ten had moved to that community in the past five years.

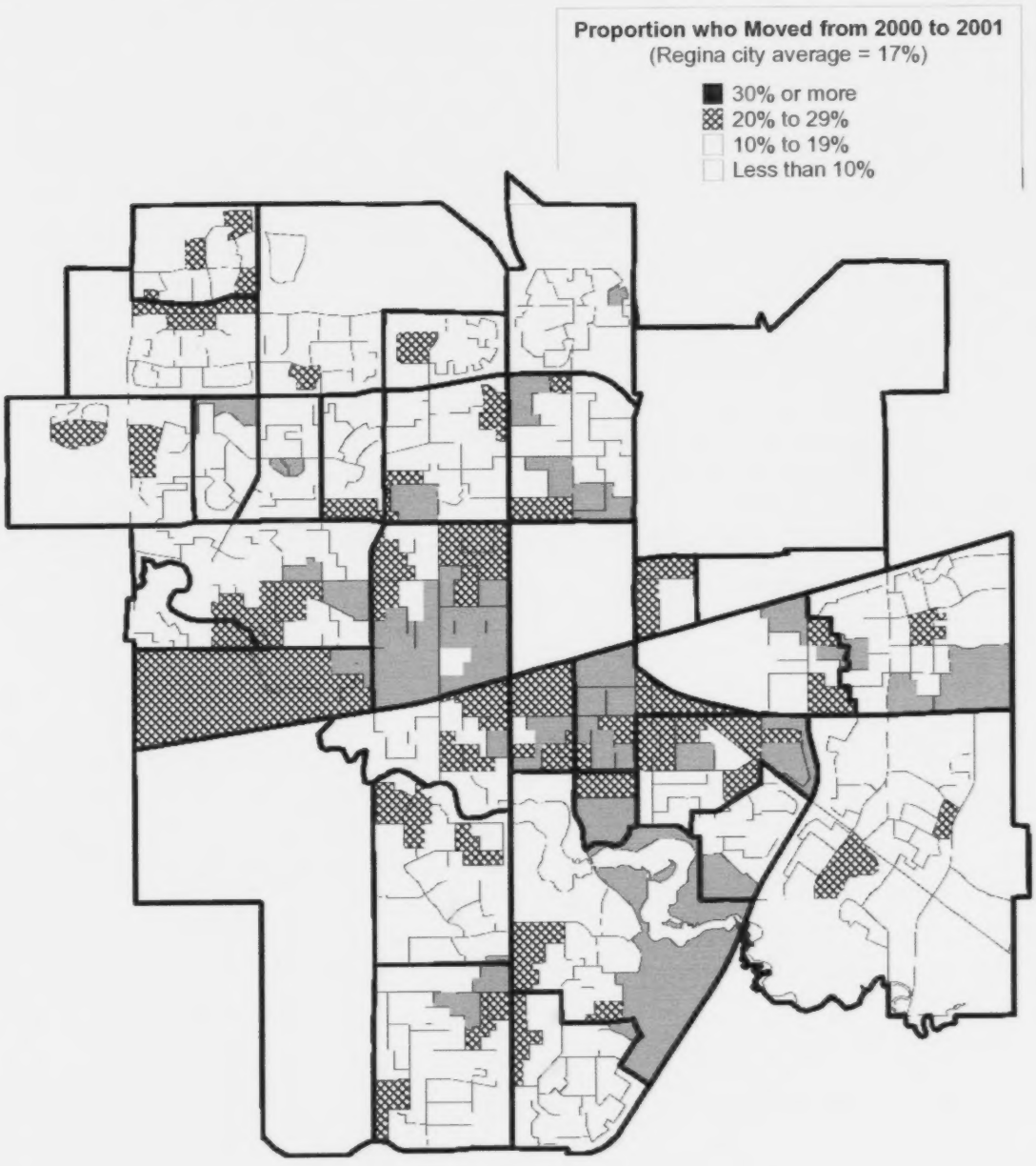
As a destination for those moving into Regina from elsewhere in Saskatchewan, Canada, or other countries, the Gladmer Park, Hillsdale, and Transition communities were the most common destinations. The least common were Dieppe, Uplands, and Regent Park. The map shows, however, that people moving to Regina are relatively widely dispersed throughout the city.

"Young families are moving in"
...a Regent Park resident commenting about what was special about their neighbourhood

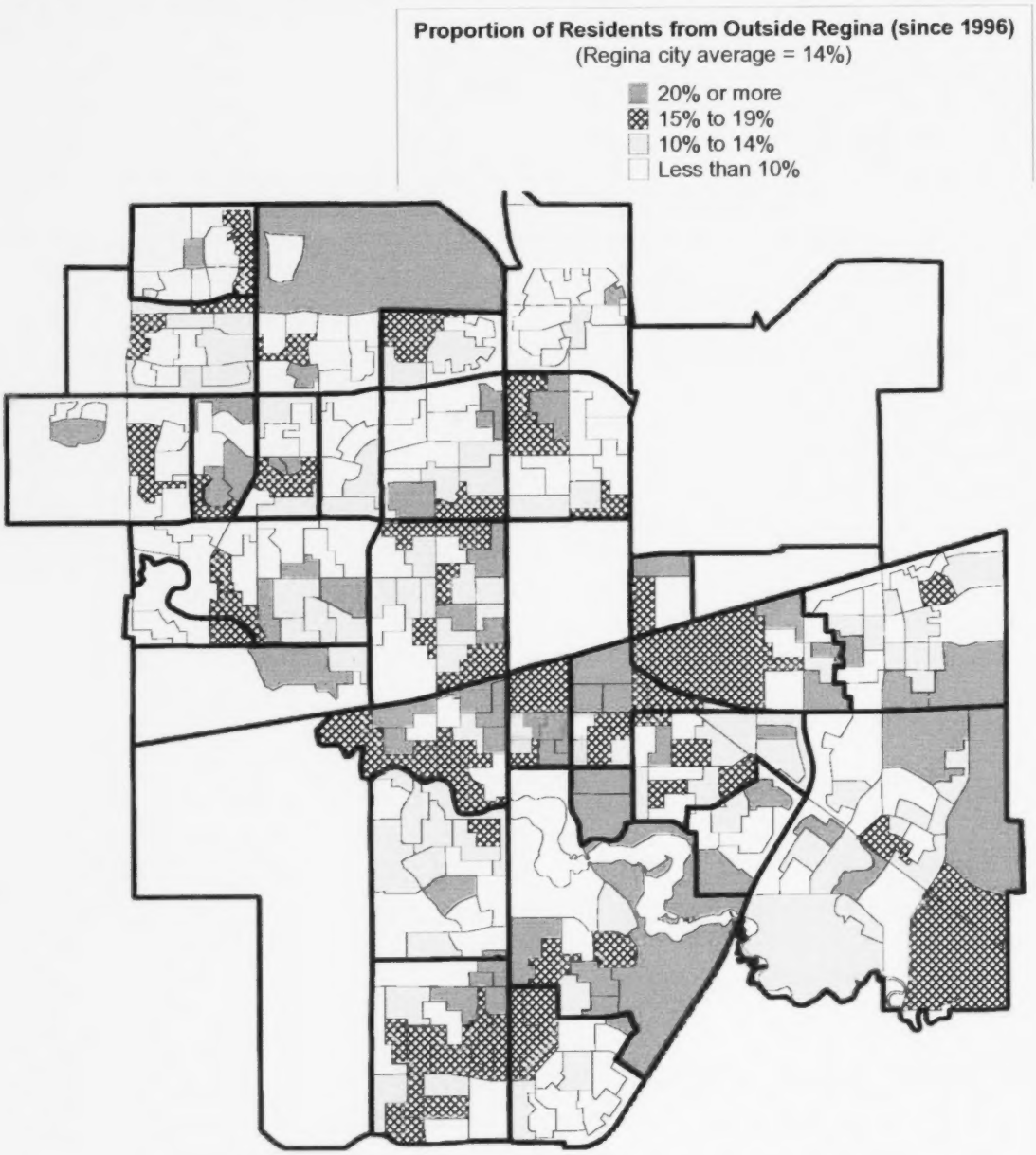
Table 10.7 Population Mobility Measures

	One Year Mobility (2000-2001)		Five Year Mobility (1996 to 2001)			
	Population, one year & older	Moved	Population, five years and older	Moved within city	to community from outside Regina	Did not move
Al Ritchie	7,520	23%	7,075	38%	15%	47%
Albert Park	11,410	17%	11,060	24%	18%	58%
Arcola East	17,545	12%	16,785	25%	15%	60%
Argyle Park	3,945	11%	3,705	29%	12%	59%
Boothill	3,155	18%	3,015	27%	17%	55%
Cathedral	7,035	19%	6,745	35%	16%	49%
Core	4,740	30%	4,510	43%	18%	39%
Coronation Park	6,490	15%	6,155	35%	11%	53%
Dieppe	1,540	14%	1,450	27%	4%	68%
Eastview	1,835	21%	1,690	31%	15%	53%
Gladmer Park	1,460	37%	1,415	31%	37%	32%
Glen Elm	3,885	24%	3,645	34%	18%	48%
Glencairn	11,935	15%	11,225	30%	11%	59%
Hillsdale	4,810	16%	4,650	22%	22%	56%
Lakeview	7,540	11%	7,210	25%	12%	63%
McNab	1,490	25%	1,430	36%	18%	46%
Normanview	4,030	18%	3,760	29%	14%	57%
Normanview West	3,210	15%	3,035	20%	15%	65%
North Central	9,845	31%	9,025	46%	14%	40%
Northeast	7,030	20%	6,680	34%	12%	54%
Prairie View	6,300	11%	6,010	26%	9%	64%
Regent Park	2,740	10%	2,615	20%	7%	72%
Rosemont	8,770	17%	8,280	27%	13%	60%
Sherwood McCarthy	6,080	10%	5,785	25%	11%	65%
Transition	3,980	28%	3,955	40%	21%	39%
Twin Lakes	5,940	13%	5,600	28%	11%	61%
Uplands	5525	10%	5,270	25%	7%	68%
Walsh Acres	7,050	13%	6,765	26%	12%	62%
Whitmore Park	6,775	12%	6,520	19%	14%	67%
Total	173610	17%	165,065	29%	14%	57%

Map #17 - One Year Mobility Pattern, 2000 to 2001



Map #18 - Five Year Mobility Patterns (from Outside Regina)



10.5 Educational Attainment and Educational Activity

There are two educational measures on the census that are selected for these profiles:

- the percentage of the youth population (15 to 24 years of age) who attended school either on a full-time or part-time basis in the eight months prior to the census; and
- the highest level of completed education for the adult population.

The field of study for those with post-secondary certificates was not included in the neighbourhood analysis.

"It is close to elementary and high schools, the U of R, and SIAST."
...a Whitmore Park resident commenting about what was special about their neighbourhood

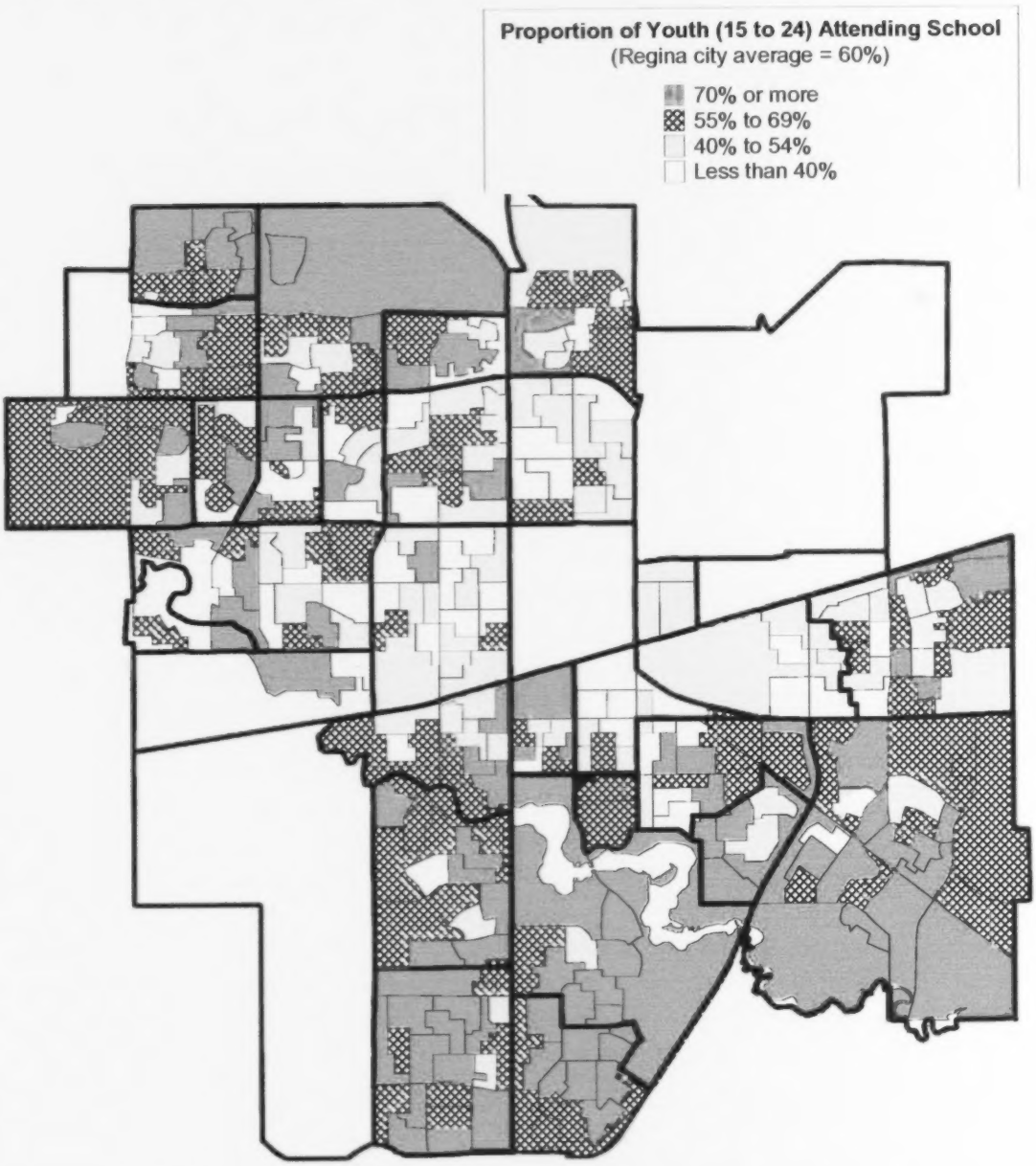
Youth that are not attending school may either have completed their education and be in the labour force but they may also have "dropped out" of the education system either to work or for other reasons. The proportion of 15 to 24 years olds who attended school in the 2000-01 academic year was 60% for the city as a whole. Lower percentages were evident throughout the city but are concentrated in North Central, Core, and Dieppe communities. Higher proportions are evident near the University and SIAST in Hillsdale and Whitmore Park.

Educational attainment levels are strongly influenced by age — older populations tend to have less formal education levels than younger ones. But educational attainment is also positively correlated with employment and income so it is no surprise that the highest levels of completed education are evident in communities with higher incomes and employment levels. In particular, the percentage of the population with a post-secondary education is highest in the South and Southeast part of the city and lowest in the central part.

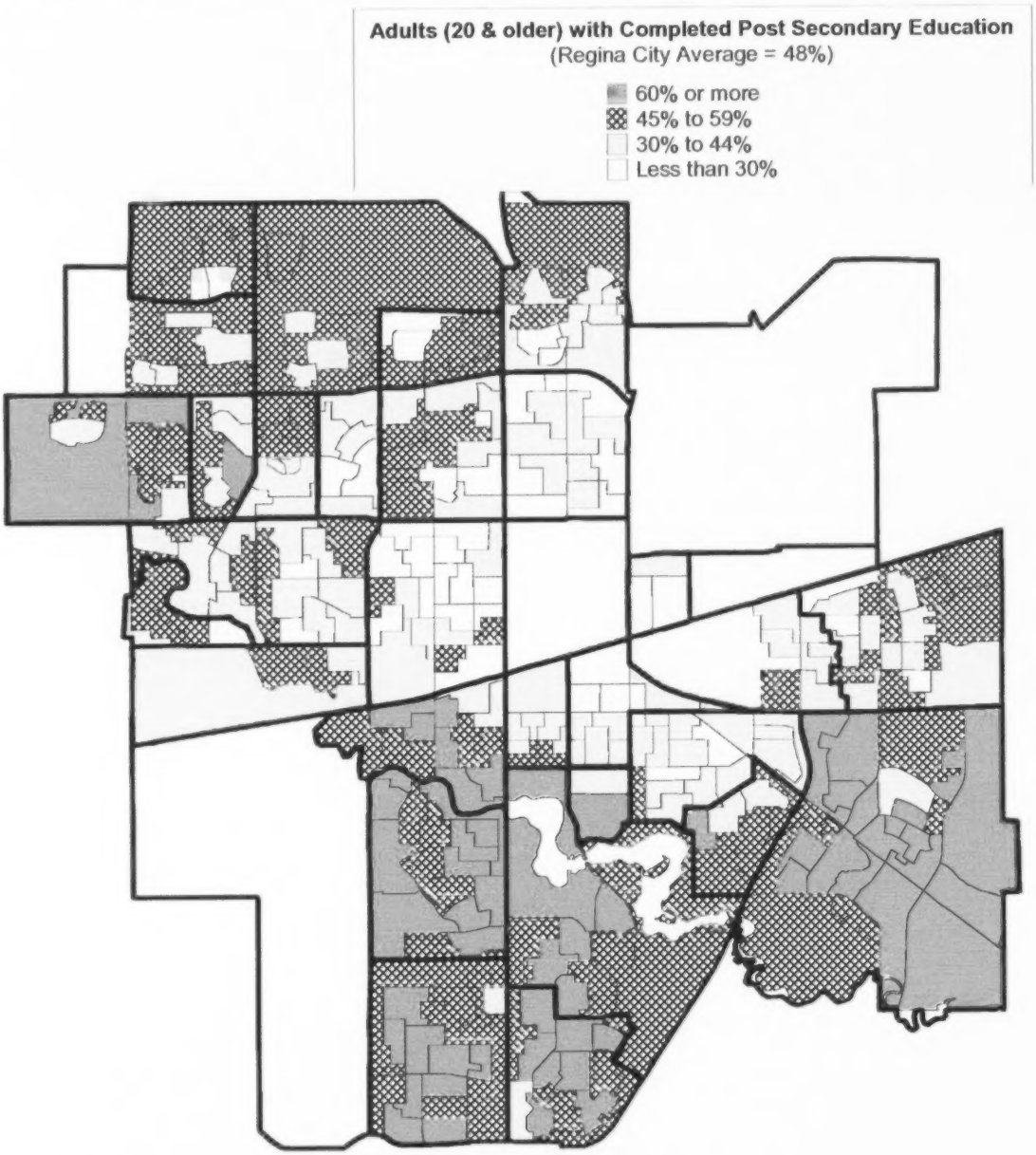
Table 10.8 Educational Attainment and Educational Activity

	Completed Education			School attendance among youth (15 to 24 years)	
	Population 20 years and older	with at least Grade 12	with a post-secondary degree, diploma, or certificate	Population	Attended school in 2000-01
Al Ritchie	5,775	67%	38%	1,120	60%
Albert Park	9,255	81%	59%	1,735	72%
Arcola East	12,165	84%	61%	2,780	73%
Argyle Park	2,535	79%	49%	670	54%
Boothill	2,485	79%	51%	605	67%
Cathedral	5,550	81%	57%	1,015	61%
Core	3,815	58%	33%	730	40%
Coronation Park	5,010	62%	38%	890	51%
Dieppe	1,045	78%	49%	245	41%
Eastview	1,290	62%	27%	270	54%
Gladmer Park	1,140	80%	57%	375	65%
Glen Elm	2,905	61%	37%	705	43%
Glencairn	8,045	74%	44%	2,010	59%
Hillsdale	3,735	87%	63%	825	75%
Lakeview	5,780	88%	63%	995	67%
McNab	1,195	62%	41%	315	59%
Normanview	2,875	75%	45%	725	57%
Normanview West	2,285	76%	47%	560	56%
North Central	6,620	60%	30%	1,690	38%
Northeast	5,375	53%	30%	990	45%
Prairie View	4,125	83%	54%	1,125	63%
Regent Park	2,020	65%	37%	330	50%
Rosemont	6,470	70%	41%	1,275	54%
Sherwood McCarthy	3,930	77%	47%	1,185	62%
Transition	3,850	62%	42%	390	47%
Twin Lakes	3,890	81%	53%	1,065	71%
Uplands	3,925	71%	40%	995	56%
Walsh Acres	4,905	78%	50%	1,305	64%
Whitmore Park	5,055	84%	59%	1,145	76%
Regina city	127055	74%	48%	28035	60%

Map #19 - Proportion of Youth Attending School, 2000-01 School Year



Map #20 - Completed Education Levels Among Adults, 2001



10.6 Labour Force and Employment

There are a host of labour force and labour market indicators in the census. Among these, we have chosen "employment rates"as the most important of the indicators.

The employment rate, sometimes called the employment to population ratio, is the proportion of the population of working age (taken as 15 and older) that are employed either on a full-time or part-time basis. Both the self-employed and paid workers are included. The employment rate is the best indicator of the availability of jobs – the unemployment rate is not appropriate for small labour markets such as the city because unemployed persons often leave if jobs are not available. Table 10.9 also shows the employment rate — the percentage of the population 15 and older that are working – for the entire population, broken down by gender, for youth, and for adults in families where children are present.

The disadvantage of the employment rate is that it is artificially low in population with a high proportion of seniors. Although a number of seniors are employed, the rate is much lower than in the 15 to 64 age group and populations with a high proportion of seniors tend to have lower employment rates[1].

In June 2001, the overall employment rate in Regina was 66%. Higher rates were evident in the Northwest and Southeast quadrants — near 80% in the Prairie View, Sherwood McCarthy, and Normanview West. Lower rates are evident in the downtown, dropping below 50% in the Core, Transition, North Central, and McNab communities. Employment rates for both men and women tended to follow the same pattern with women at a lower rate than men. There were exceptions in McNab and Regent Park where women were more likely to be working than their male counterparts. Employment rates among women were much lower than among men in the Transition area.

Among youth, those 15 to 24 years of age, the employment rate was 63% overall but higher in several communities, including Normanview West (74%) and Transition (73%). Some communities have very low employment rates among youth including North Central (38%) and Core (52%).

"Young kids are working"
...a Walsh Acres resident commenting about what they liked about their neighbourhood

Employment rates for women with unmarried children at home (of any age) are lower than for the general population – 55% compared with 62% for women overall. The opposite is true in North Central and Argyle Park where women with children at home have a higher rather than a lower employment rate than the general rate for women. Employment rates for women with children at home are well below the Regina average in Transition, Hillsdale, Core, and McNab They are well above the average in Argyle Park and Normanview West.

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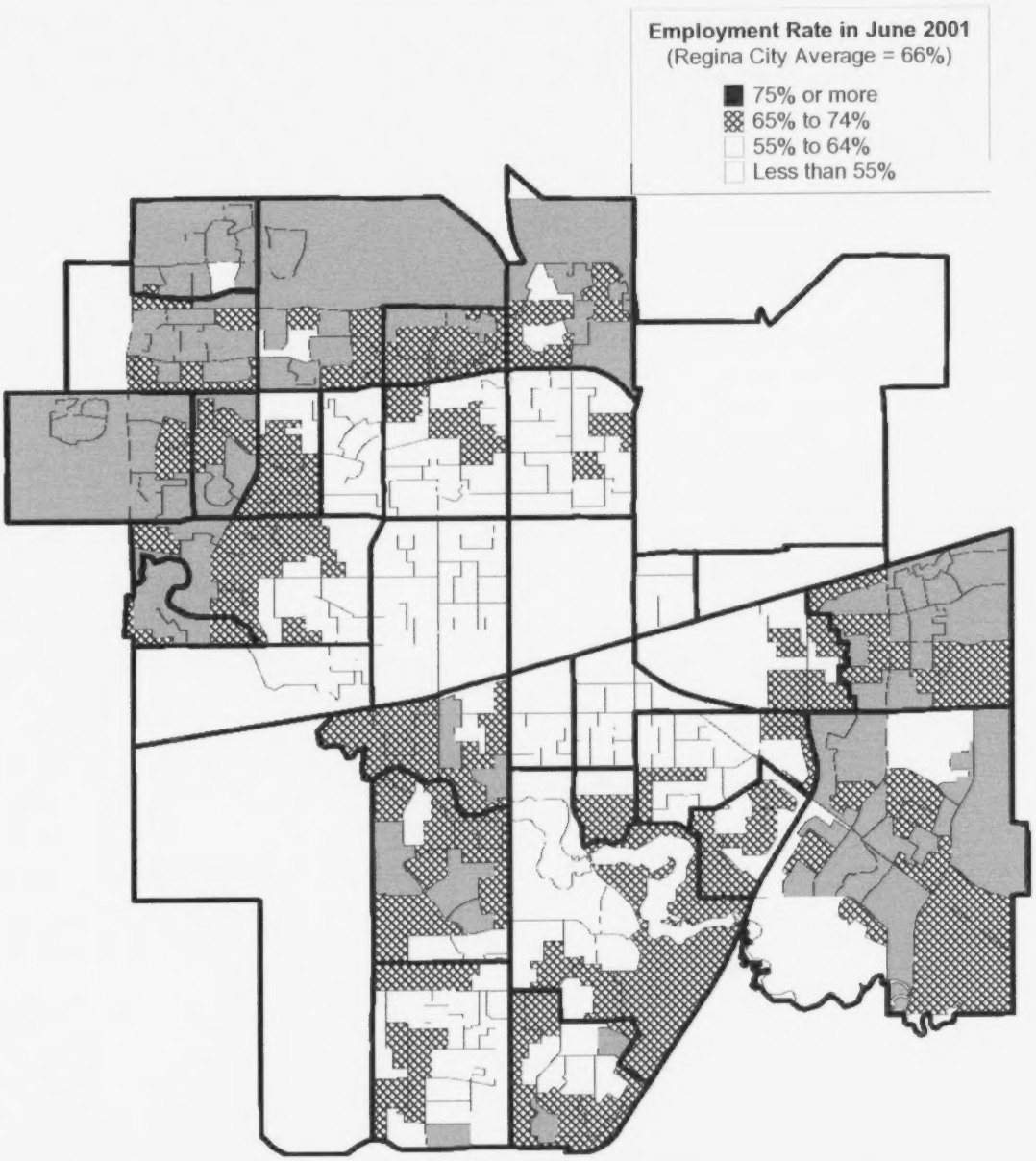
1 *Unfortunately, Statistics Canada does not routinely publish the employment rate for the 15 to 64 age group.*

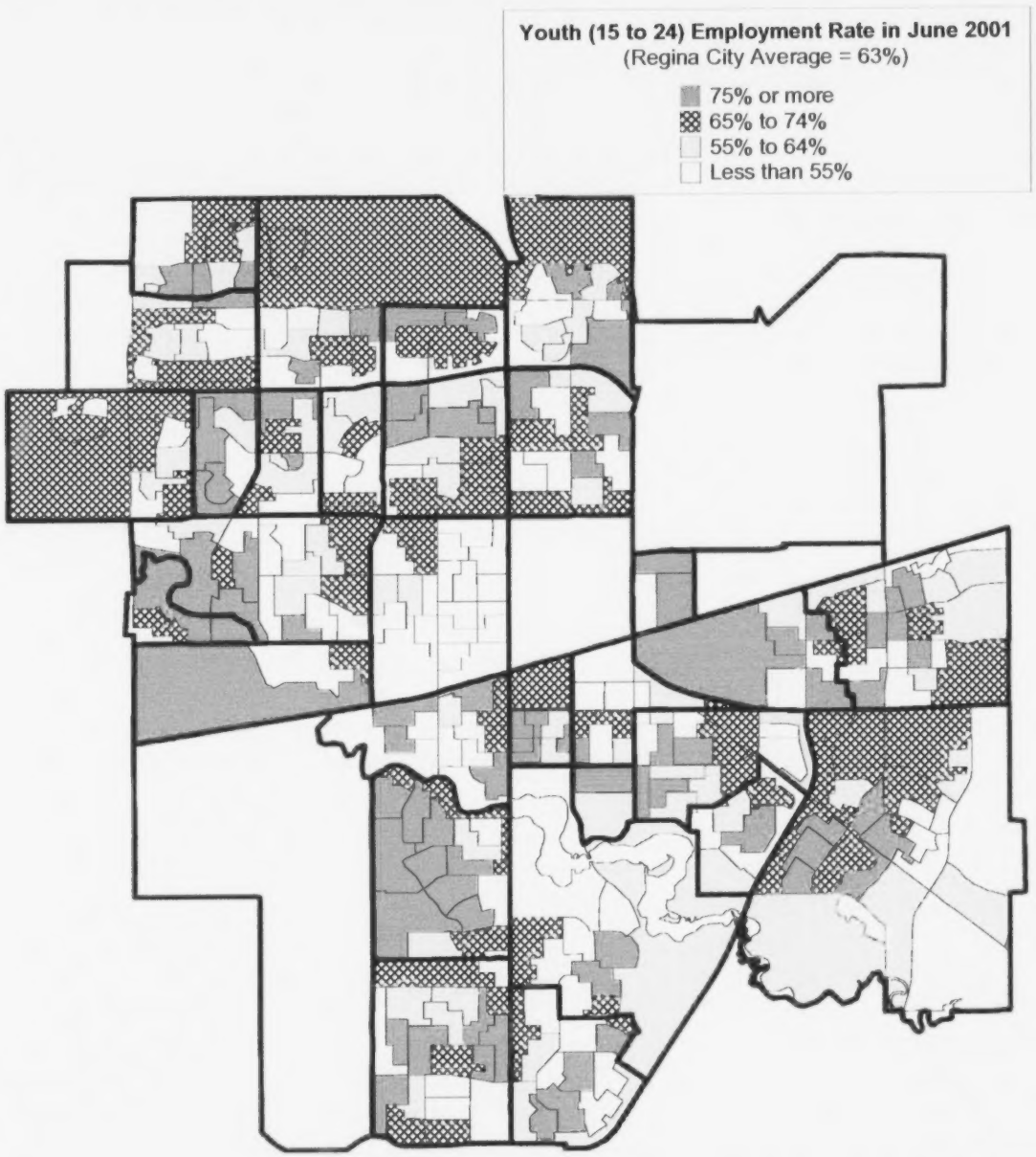
Table 10.9 Labour Force Indicators in June 2001

	Adult population (15 & older)	Employment rates					
		All ages, both sexes	Men	Women	Youth (15 to 24)	Women with children at home	Adults with children at home
Al Ritchie	6,170	61%	64%	59%	63%	58%	59%
Albert Park	10,010	58%	62%	56%	64%	49%	51%
Arcola East	13,765	74%	78%	69%	62%	56%	61%
Argyle Park	2,925	76%	81%	72%	65%	73%	73%
Boothill	2,700	65%	66%	64%	64%	61%	59%
Cathedral	5,960	68%	69%	67%	65%	63%	63%
Core	4,075	46%	51%	41%	52%	41%	45%
Coronation Park	5,390	58%	59%	58%	65%	53%	51%
Dieppe	1,150	77%	78%	74%	68%	67%	68%
Eastview	1,385	58%	61%	53%	67%	51%	57%
Gladmer Park	1,290	59%	67%	53%	61%	50%	58%
Glen Elm	3,145	63%	68%	59%	73%	55%	60%
Glencairn	9,135	77%	80%	75%	64%	68%	71%
Hillsdale	4,090	56%	63%	50%	60%	39%	46%
Lakeview	6,280	70%	72%	68%	72%	59%	62%
McNab	1,335	46%	46%	48%	56%	45%	45%
Normanview	3,210	68%	70%	67%	66%	63%	62%
Normanview West	2,525	78%	81%	75%	74%	72%	71%
North Central	7,365	49%	54%	43%	38%	45%	49%
Northeast	5,810	54%	59%	50%	65%	45%	49%
Prairie View	4,800	79%	80%	76%	63%	69%	69%
Regent Park	2,200	54%	50%	58%	58%	52%	47%
Rosemont	7,075	66%	69%	64%	61%	56%	58%
Sherwood McCarthy	4,630	78%	83%	74%	60%	65%	68%
Transition	3,930	43%	55%	36%	73%	34%	42%
Twin Lakes	4,520	77%	82%	72%	66%	59%	64%
Uplands	4,470	73%	73%	73%	65%	65%	64%
Walsh Acres	5,635	77%	81%	74%	66%	63%	67%
Whitmore Park	5,620	68%	69%	66%	65%	57%	57%
Regina city	140635	66%	69%	62%	63%	55%	58%

Map #21 - Employment Rate, Population 15 & Older, June 2001



Map #22 - Youth Employment Rate in June 2001



Map #23 - Employment Rate for Women with Children at Home, June 2001

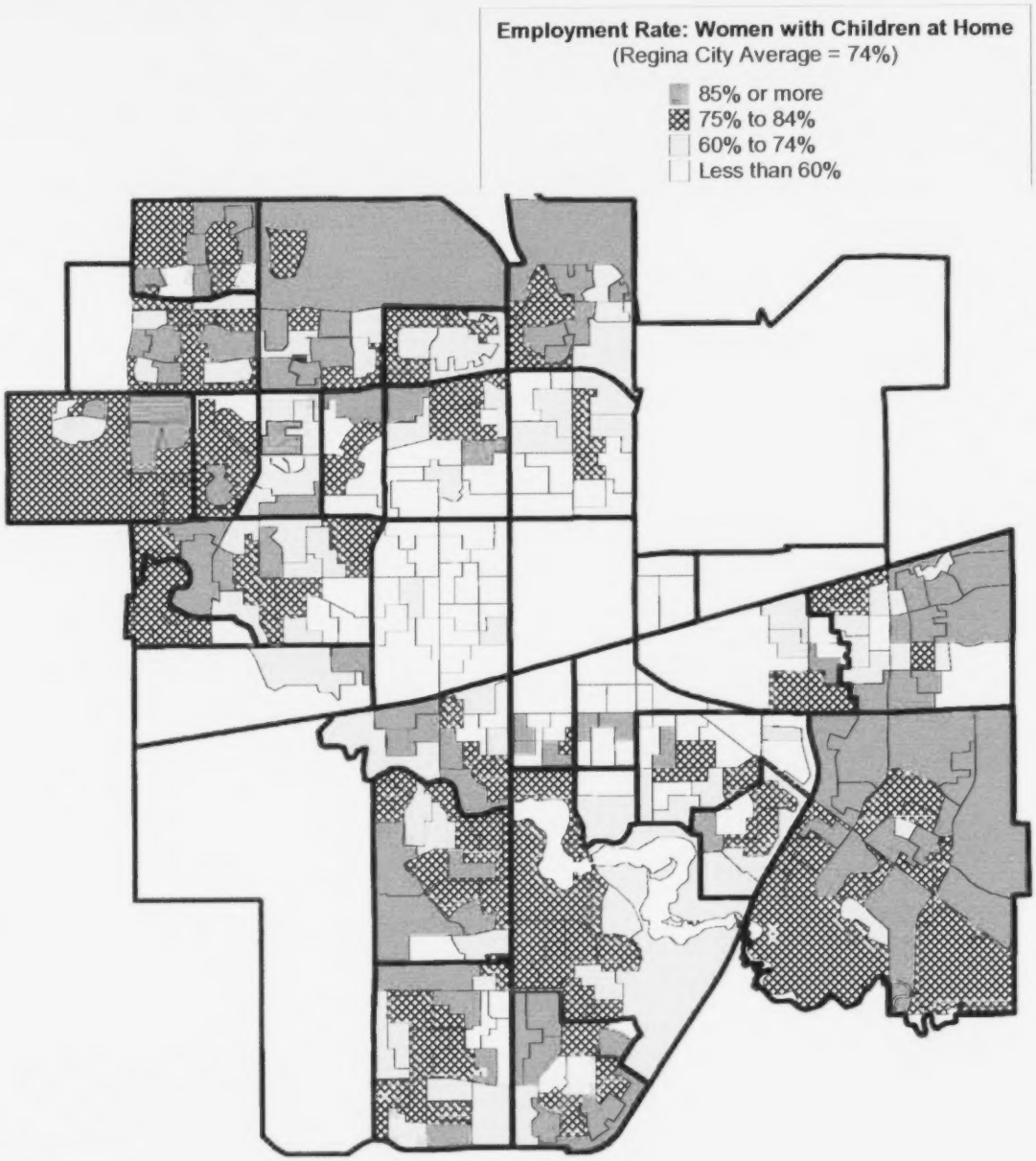


Table 10.10 contains data on other employment-related characteristics including:

- the percentage of employment that is self-employed;
- the number of people who work out of their home;
- the proportion of those who work outside the city; and
- the percentage (among those with a regular place of work) who drive to work, that is, take a car as the driver or a passenger, walk or ride a bicycle, or use public transit (the other possibilities are motorcycle, taxi, and "other").

Self-employment is most common in Dieppe and Southwest communities such as Hillsdale, Lakeview, and Whitmore Park. It is least common in McNab and Normanview. The highest proportion of employees who work outside Regina are also in McNab.

"It is handy to go to other areas such as downtown, North, or South"
...a Rosemont resident commenting about what they liked about their neighbourhood

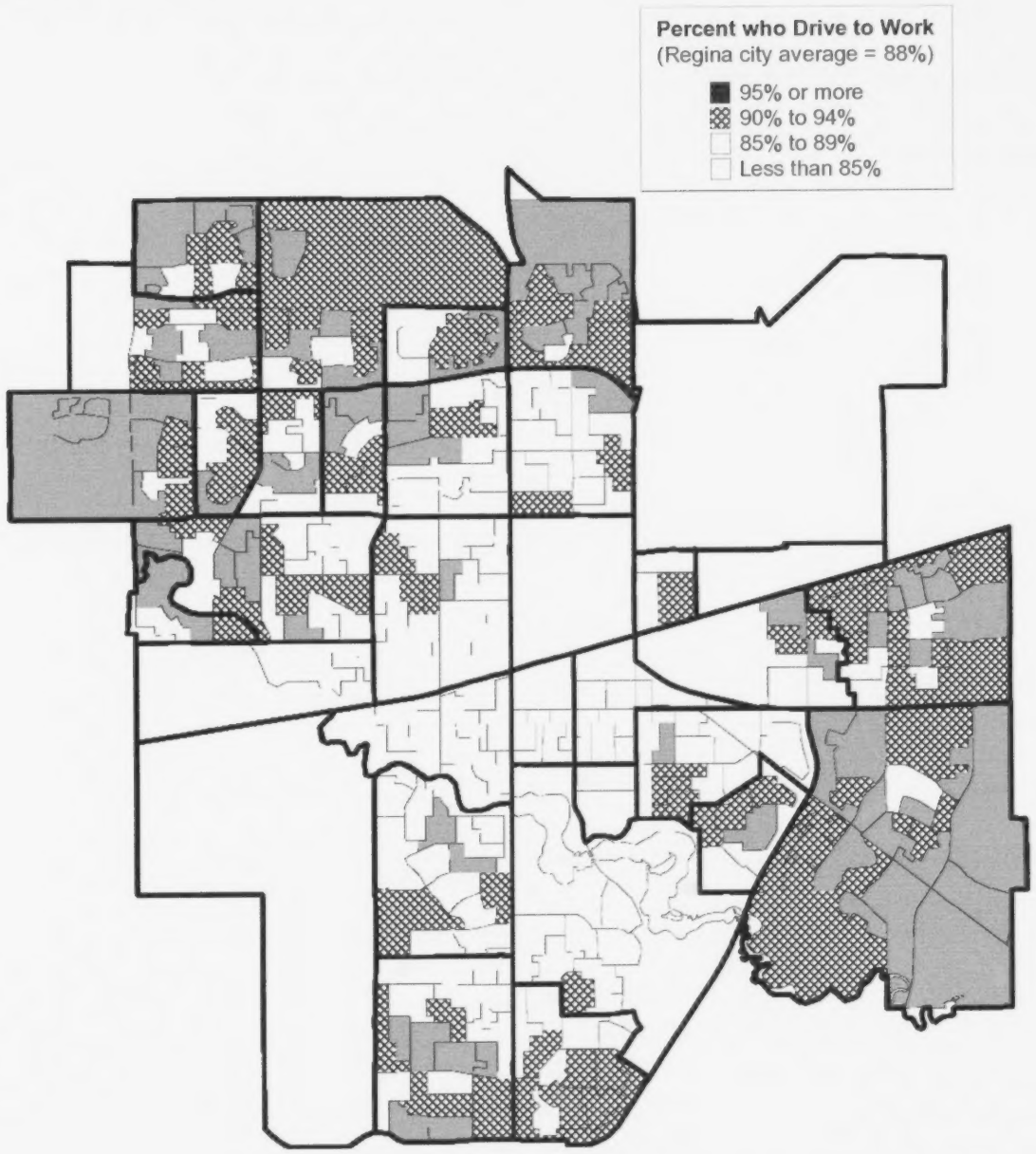
Not surprisingly, the proportion of the population that take a vehicle to work is highest in communities that are farthest from the city centre, namely Dieppe, Regent Park, and Prairie View. Transit use is highest in McNab and Lakeview. Walking/bicycling are more common in the central part of the city - more than one half of Transition employees walk or ride a bike to work.

There is a relatively uniform proportion of persons who work from their homes — ranging from a low of 2.6% in Uplands to a high of 9.7% in Dieppe. The overall average for the city is 5%.

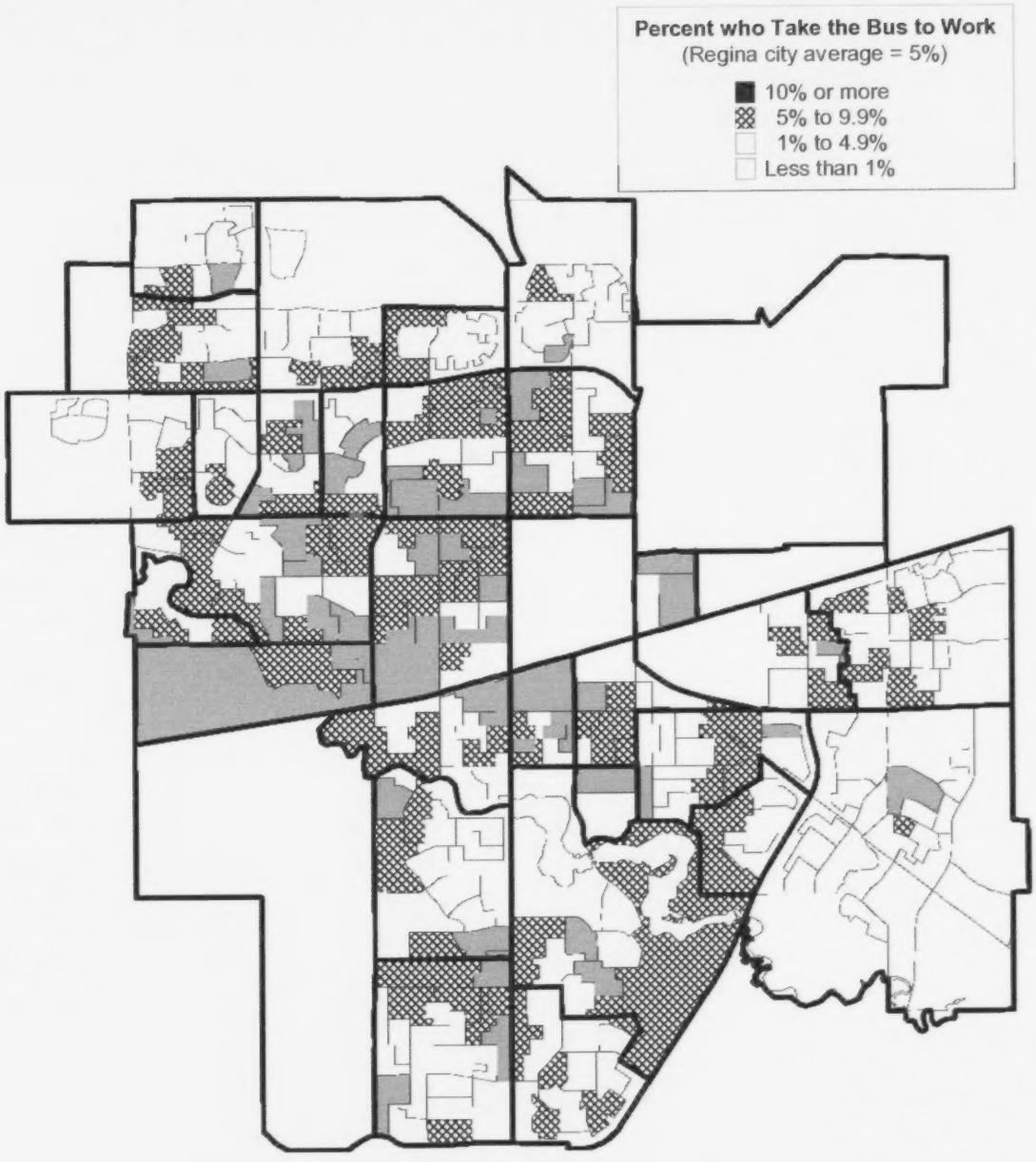
Table 10.10 Employment Characteristics, June 2001

	Total employ-ment	Percent who:			Method of getting to work		
		are self-employed	work at home	work outside Regina	Car	Bike/walk	Transit
Al Ritchie	3,790	7%	3%	5%	86%	9%	5%
Albert Park	5,845	11%	6%	4%	88%	6%	5%
Arcola East	10,125	13%	7%	5%	95%	3%	2%
Argyle Park	2,230	9%	3%	8%	91%	4%	4%
Boothill	1,745	11%	8%	7%	92%	4%	4%
Cathedral	4,065	10%	5%	5%	68%	23%	6%
Core	1,885	10%	8%	5%	64%	29%	6%
Coronation Park	3,130	7%	4%	8%	87%	6%	8%
Dieppe	880	17%	10%	3%	93%	0%	6%
Eastview	800	5%	5%	2%	82%	6%	10%
Gladmer Park	760	5%	3%	7%	82%	11%	6%
Glen Elm	1,990	9%	4%	5%	88%	7%	5%
Glencairn	7,070	7%	4%	6%	93%	3%	4%
Hillsdale	2,285	15%	7%	5%	81%	8%	8%
Lakeview	4,370	14%	7%	4%	86%	8%	4%
McNab	620	5%	8%	10%	77%	12%	12%
Normanview	2,185	5%	4%	5%	89%	4%	7%
Normanview West	1,960	7%	7%	3%	93%	3%	3%
North Central	3,580	7%	3%	4%	81%	10%	8%
Northeast	3,125	10%	4%	9%	84%	6%	9%
Prairie View	3,770	7%	6%	6%	96%	1%	3%
Regent Park	1,190	6%	3%	8%	90%	1%	6%
Rosemont	4,700	8%	4%	6%	89%	4%	8%
Sherwood McCarthy	3,630	7%	4%	6%	92%	3%	4%
Transition	1,705	8%	6%	3%	39%	51%	9%
Twin Lakes	3,490	7%	3%	5%	94%	3%	3%
Uplands	3,270	6%	3%	7%	95%	1%	2%
Walsh Acres	4,360	8%	4%	5%	94%	3%	2%
Whitmore Park	3,795	13%	8%	4%	89%	6%	3%
Regina City	92,350	9%	5%	5%	88%	7%	5%

Map #24 - Driving to Work



Map #25 - Taking the Bus to Work



The final employment-related table (Table 10.11) shows unpaid labour market activity, the proportion of adults who, in the week prior to the census, did unpaid work in three categories:

- doing house or yard work;
- looking after their own children; or
- looking after seniors.

The proportion of persons doing a lot of unpaid house or yard work is uniformly high except in communities with a high proportion of apartments, rental units, or seniors complexes such as the Transition and Gladmer Park communities. The highest proportions are in North Central and Regent Park.

The proportions who look after children tend to be highest in communities with a high proportion of young persons living at home — North Central and Eastview, for example.

The distribution of persons who look after seniors is fairly uniform across the city.

"It's very pretty everyone works hard at maintaining their yards/homes."

...a Prairie View resident

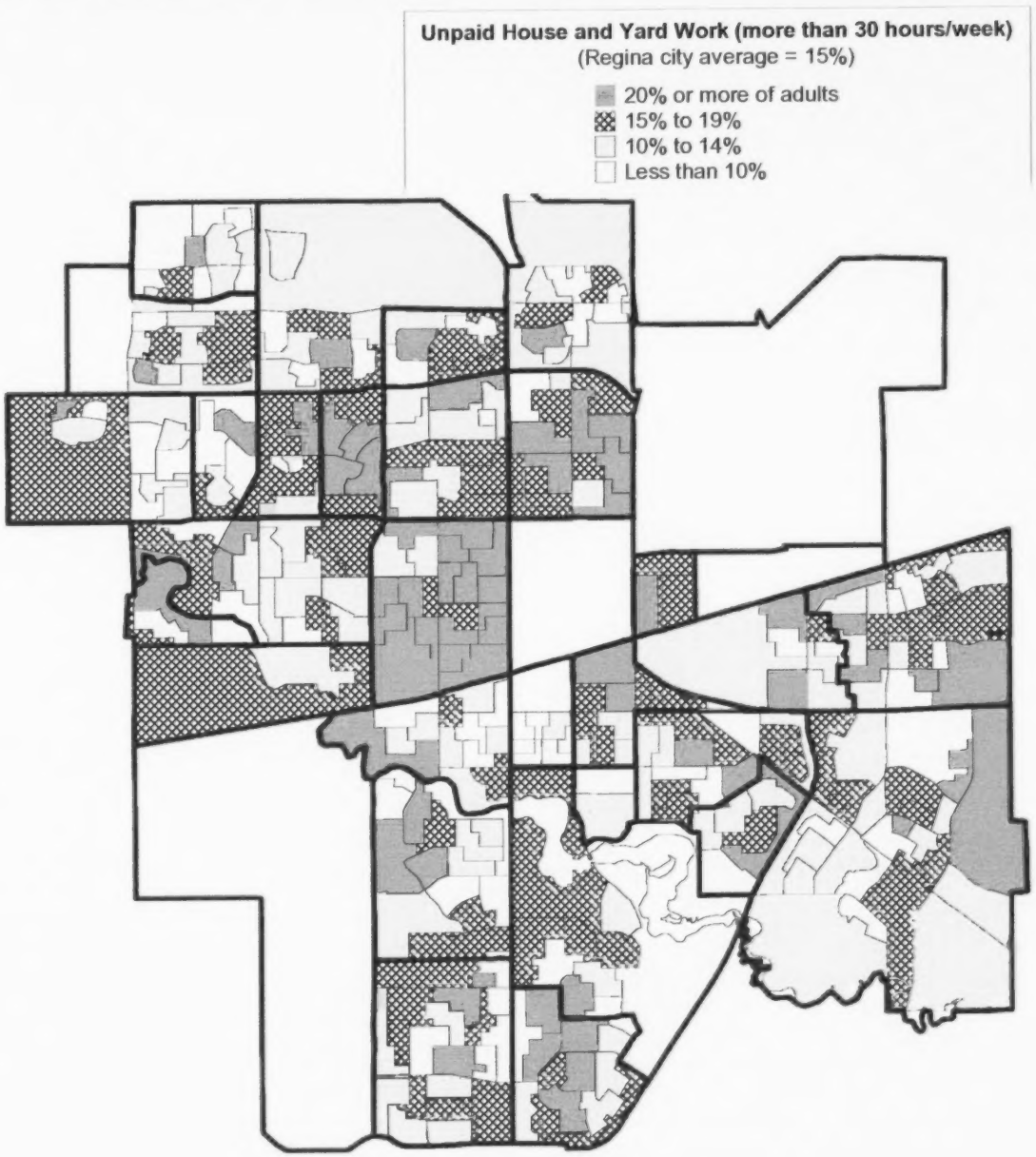
"People are out and about doing their own yard work, so you have a chance to talk to and get to know your neighbours."

...a Whitmore Park resident

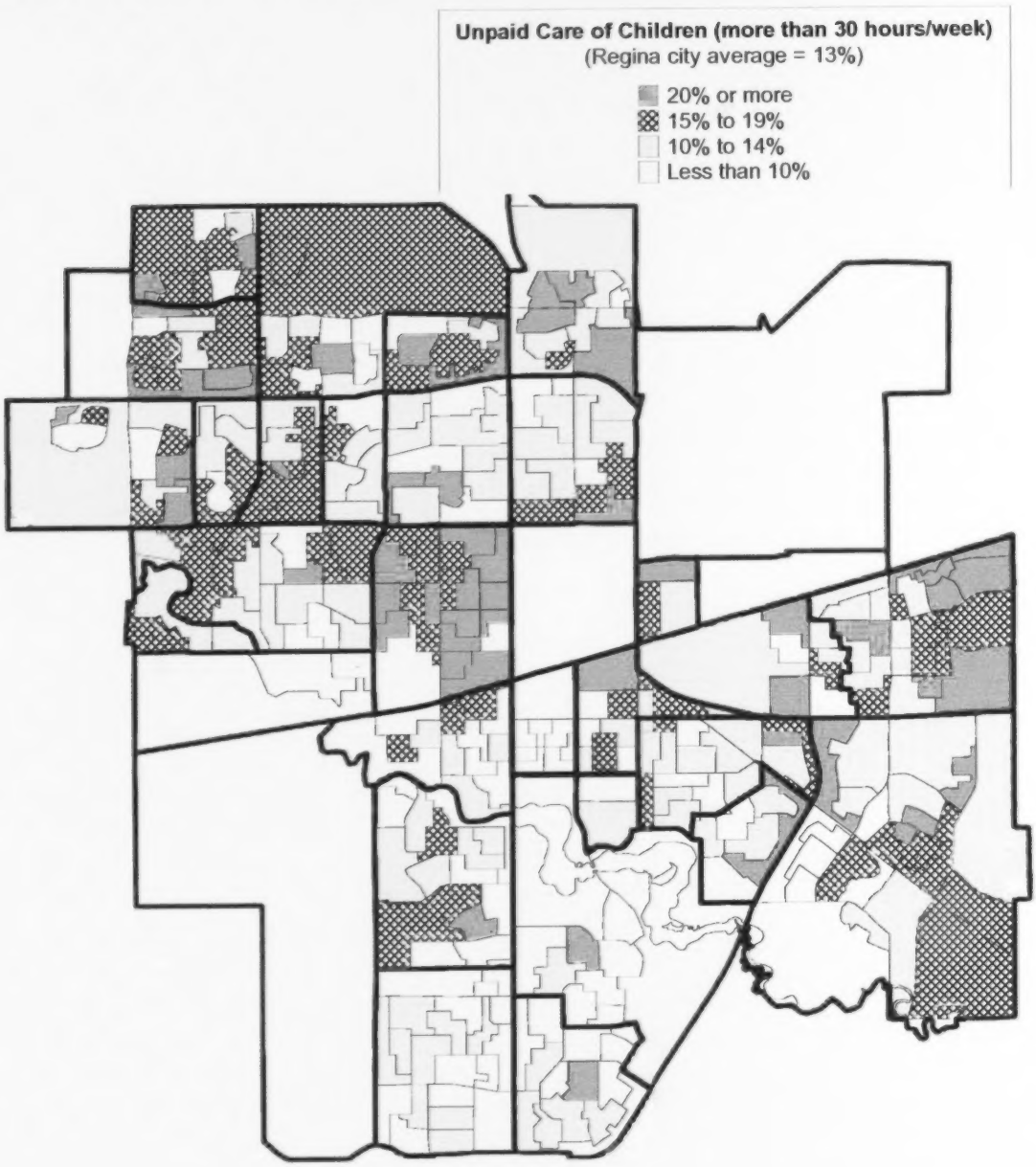
Table 10.11 Participation in Unpaid Work Activities

	Adult population	Unpaid housework		Unpaid care of children		Unpaid care of seniors	
		At least some	More than 30 hours/week	At least some	More than 30 hours/week	At least some	More than 20 hours/week
Al Ritchie	6,175	89%	14%	35%	14%	18%	1.5%
Albert Park	10,005	91%	14%	30%	8%	22%	1.8%
Arcola East	13,775	93%	14%	44%	14%	21%	0.9%
Argyle Park	2,925	91%	14%	51%	18%	14%	0.9%
Boothill	2,690	91%	14%	35%	11%	16%	1.9%
Cathedral	5,960	91%	11%	33%	10%	20%	1.2%
Core	4,070	86%	18%	26%	13%	10%	1.0%
Coronation Park	5,390	90%	15%	37%	13%	19%	0.7%
Dieppe	1,150	97%	17%	47%	14%	20%	1.7%
Eastview	1,395	90%	20%	37%	19%	19%	2.5%
Gladmer Park	1,290	90%	11%	23%	8%	18%	1.6%
Glen Elm	3,140	92%	15%	38%	16%	20%	2.9%
Glencairn	9,145	93%	16%	49%	18%	21%	1.2%
Hillsdale	4,090	93%	15%	33%	8%	18%	0.9%
Lakeview	6,275	93%	15%	39%	13%	25%	1.3%
McNab	1,330	86%	14%	30%	6%	17%	2.2%
Normanview	3,205	92%	15%	45%	17%	14%	2.0%
Normanview West	2,535	90%	12%	43%	13%	17%	1.4%
North Central	7,360	90%	24%	40%	22%	15%	2.6%
Northeast	5,820	90%	19%	33%	12%	14%	1.6%
Prairie View	4,785	94%	12%	47%	14%	14%	0.5%
Regent Park	2,195	95%	20%	35%	11%	24%	2.9%
Rosemont	7,085	92%	14%	40%	14%	18%	1.3%
Sherwood McCarthy	4,635	93%	14%	52%	18%	14%	0.2%
Transition	3,920	82%	8%	14%	2%	15%	1.3%
Twin Lakes	4,525	94%	11%	49%	17%	22%	0.8%
Uplands	4,470	93%	13%	41%	16%	18%	0.8%
Walsh Acres	5,625	95%	12%	44%	14%	21%	0.9%
Whitmore Park	5,620	94%	17%	38%	10%	19%	1.5%
Regina city	140,585	91%	15%	39%	13%	19%	1.6%

Map #25 - Unpaid House and Yard Work, June 2001



Map #26 - Unpaid Care of Children, June 2001



10.7 Income

Respondents to the census report on their income[1] in the year prior, that is for the calendar year 2000. Income can be measured individually, at a family level, or for the entire household. Average incomes are generally more indicative of the economic situation if they are measured for the family or the household so that two-income families are considered.

Table 10.12 shows individual, family, and household incomes for 2000[2]. In each case those with no income (non-existent in the case of households but fairly common among individuals) are excluded from the calculation of the averages. Unattached individuals or those living in non-family arrangements are excluded from the average family income calculations. A high proportion of single parent families will tend to lower the average family income for an area because only one income is usually possible in such situations.

The table also shows what proportion of the region's income comes from employment and what proportion comes from government transfers[3] and other sources[4]. The final column represents a measure of poverty, namely the proportion of people who live in households that are below what Statistics Canada's Low Income Cutoff (LICO). The LICO is an income level, adjusted for family size and location, below which households are considered in "straightened circumstances" because they spend a disproportionately high amount on the basic necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. The LICO is widely used as a poverty measure although it is more properly seen as a measure of income inequality.

The income pattern in the communities is generally consistent across the measures. Higher individual, family, and household incomes are evident in the Northwest and Southeast communities. These communities also tend to have a high proportion of income from employment and relatively low poverty rates.

There are some differences worth noting, however. The Albert Park, Hillsdale, and Transition communities have individual income levels that don't translate well into household incomes. A high proportion of seniors, single-earner families, and persons living alone is probably the reason.

Using the low income cutoff (LICO), the lowest poverty rates (under 5%) are in Walsh Acres, Arcola East, and Twin Lakes, and the highest are in the North Central and Core communities. These communities also tend to have a high proportion of income from government transfer payments.

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1 *Income is gross annual income before deductions and includes income from employment, self-employment, dividends and other investment income, government transfers, and alimony payments. Excluded are gambling and lottery payments, capital gains, income in kind, and income from the sale of assets.*

2 *See page 17 for the definitions of family and household.*

3 *Old Age Security, Canada Pension Plan, Child Tax Credit, GST Credit, Social Assistance, Employment Insurance, Workers' Compensation, etc.*

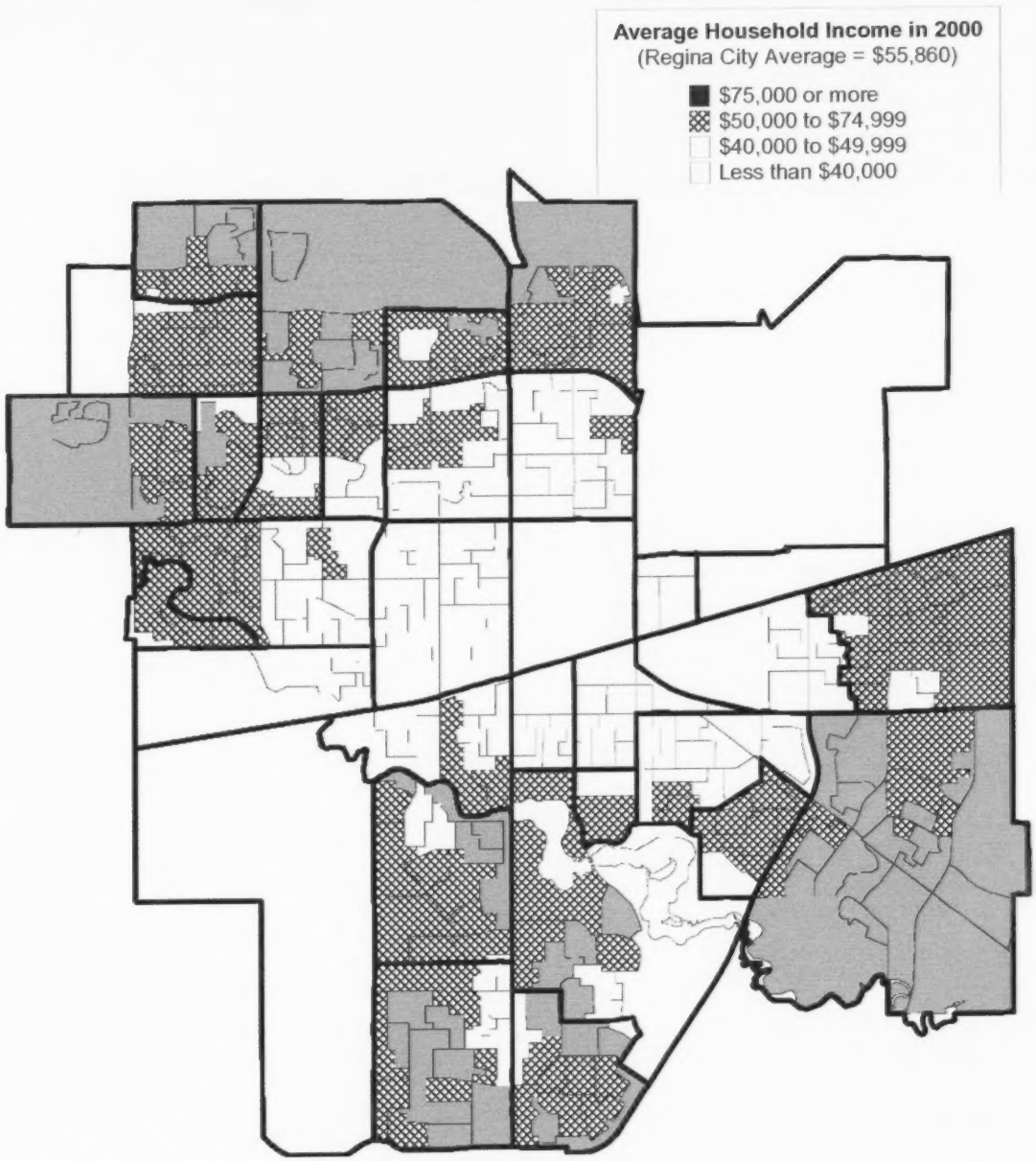
4 *Includes all sources other than employment and government transfers but the main elements are alimony payments, private pensions, and investment income.*

Table 10.12 Income Measures in 2000

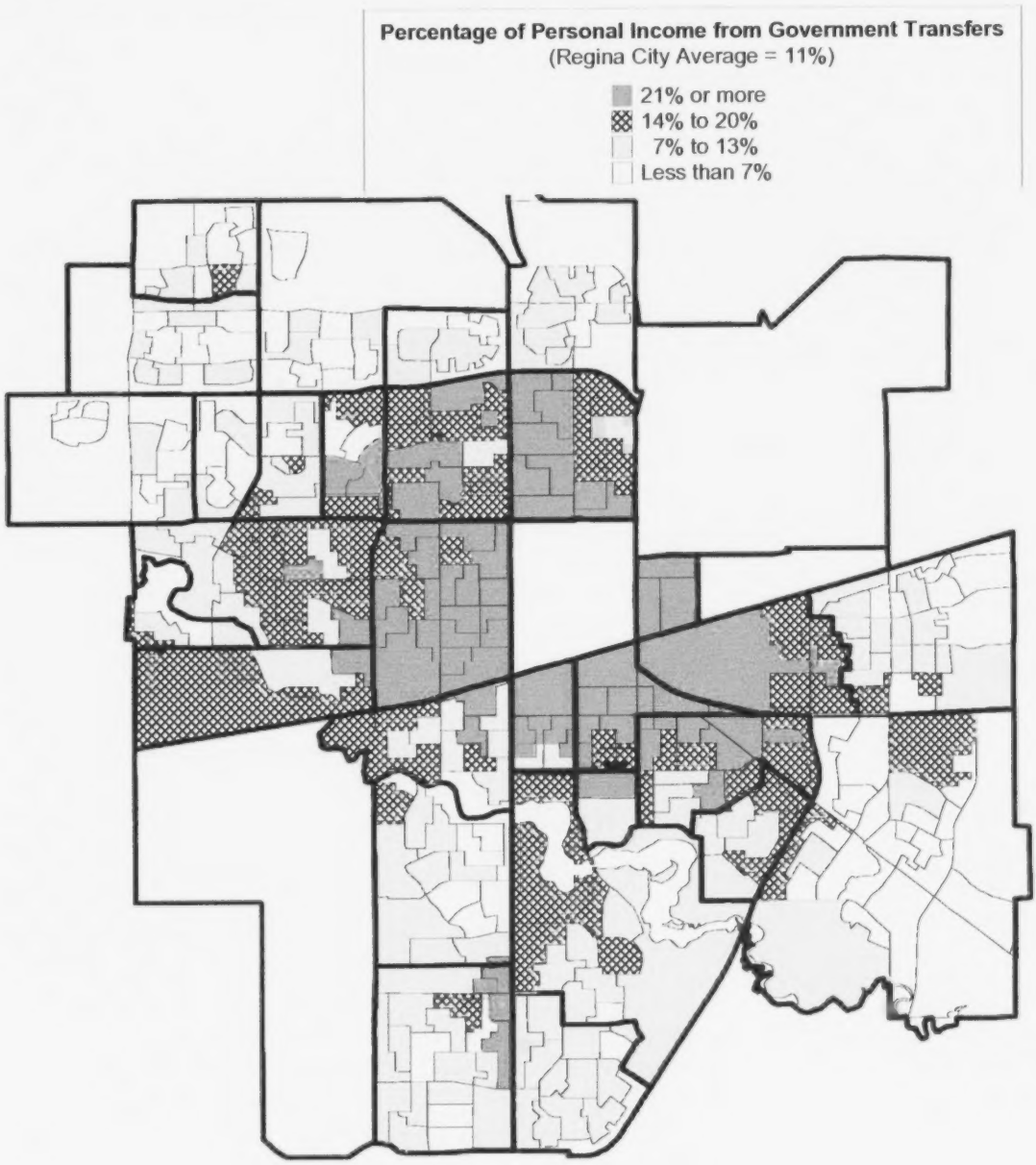
	Average income (among those with at least some income)			Sources of personal income			percent of persons below LICO*
	Individual	Family	Household	employ-ment	govern-ment transfers	other sources	
Al Ritchie	$23,233	$42,643	$39,187	73%	18%	8%	27%
Albert Park	$35,653	$83,976	$64,000	69%	11%	20%	12%
Arcola East	$44,048	$105,626	$96,382	84%	5%	11%	4%
Argyle Park	$26,169	$59,189	$56,400	90%	7%	3%	14%
Boothill	$27,919	$61,351	$52,447	74%	12%	14%	15%
Cathedral	$28,005	$60,515	$44,837	78%	11%	11%	22%
Core	$18,116	$35,318	$26,784	64%	29%	7%	47%
Coronation Park	$23,796	$48,006	$42,785	67%	19%	15%	19%
Dieppe	$28,259	$60,948	$58,982	77%	10%	13%	18%
Eastview	$19,191	$36,654	$34,912	69%	25%	6%	37%
Gladmer Park	$25,305	$58,005	$40,861	67%	15%	18%	24%
Glen Elm	$22,541	$43,927	$41,079	70%	18%	11%	25%
Glencairn	$28,279	$62,512	$61,341	87%	8%	5%	13%
Hillsdale	$37,077	$81,850	$66,908	66%	11%	23%	17%
Lakeview	$36,450	$79,959	$69,392	74%	8%	18%	8%
McNab	$22,837	$49,036	$35,761	65%	20%	15%	22%
Normanview	$25,950	$52,908	$50,895	79%	11%	10%	14%
Normanview West	$29,187	$66,535	$61,774	88%	6%	6%	8%
North Central	$18,269	$33,289	$30,262	65%	26%	9%	48%
Northeast	$22,038	$42,303	$37,967	64%	24%	12%	25%
Prairie View	$34,711	$82,736	$79,579	89%	4%	7%	4%
Regent Park	$25,548	$52,102	$50,051	66%	17%	17%	18%
Rosemont	$25,214	$51,777	$47,347	76%	14%	10%	18%
Sherwood McCarthy	$28,255	$63,822	$62,127	90%	6%	4%	6%
Transition	$26,284	$60,284	$31,113	56%	23%	21%	36%
Twin Lakes	$32,205	$75,589	$67,353	86%	6%	7%	5%
Uplands	$29,371	$67,903	$65,596	86%	8%	6%	6%
Walsh Acres	$32,868	$79,629	$77,771	87%	5%	8%	3%
Whitmore Park	$33,672	$78,768	$68,775	73%	9%	18%	8%
Regina City	$29,640	$66,170	$55,860	77%	11%	12%	16%

* Low Income Cutoff - see text for explanation

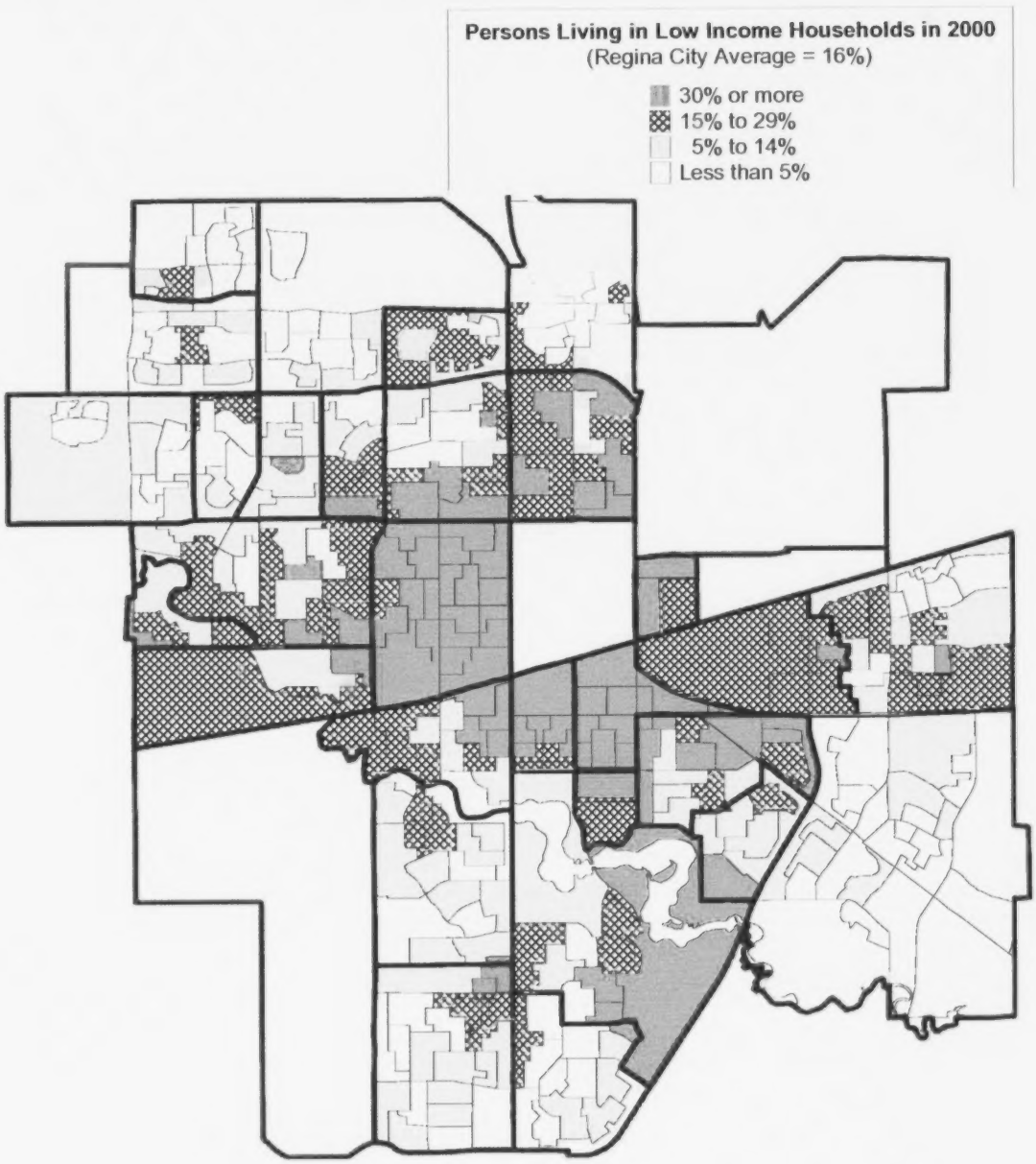
Map #27 - Average Household Income in 2000



Map #28 - Government Transfers as a Source of Personal Income in 2000

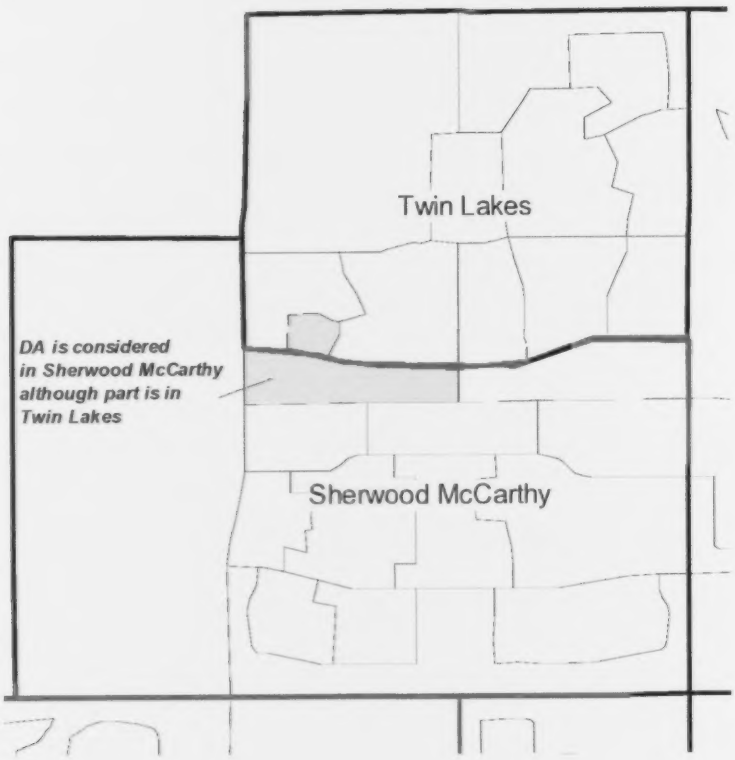


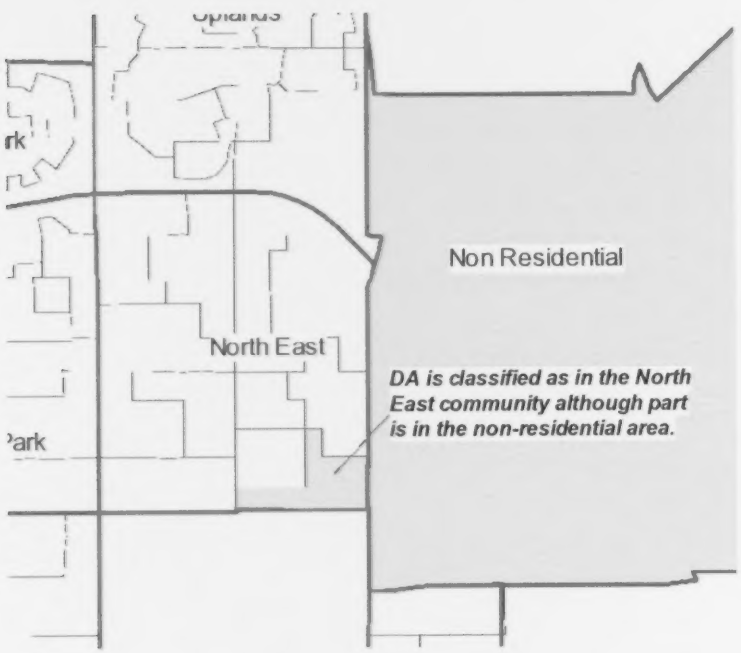
Map #29 - Persons Living in Low Income Households, 2000

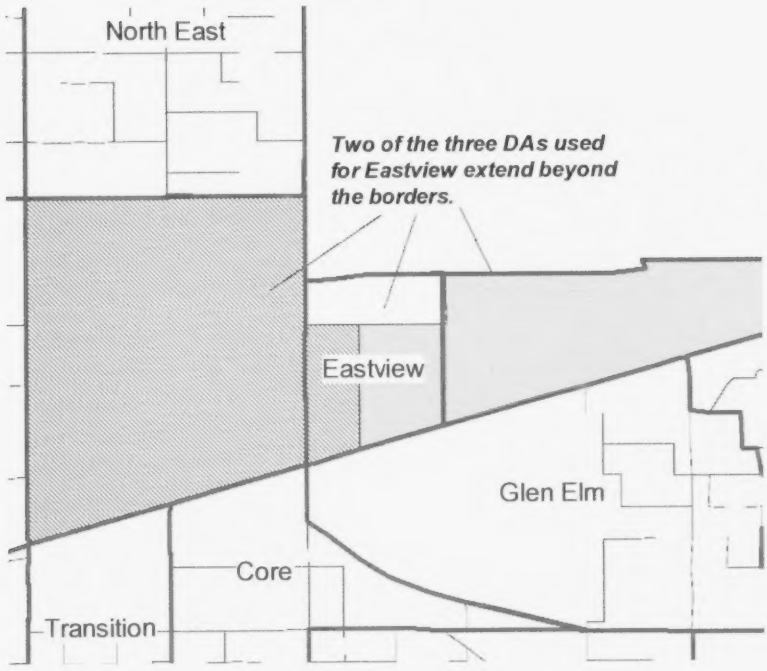


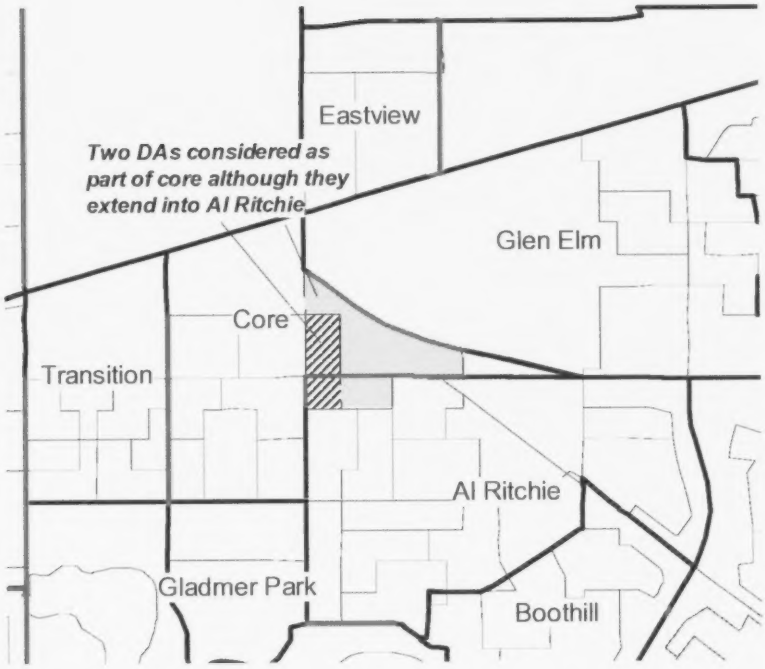
Appendix

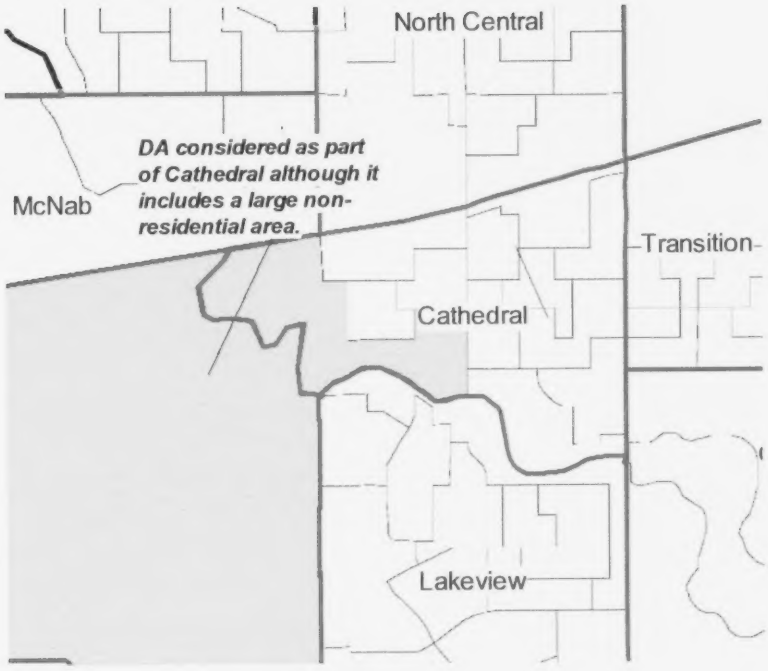
Differences between
Dissemination Area (DA) boundaries and Community Association boundaries

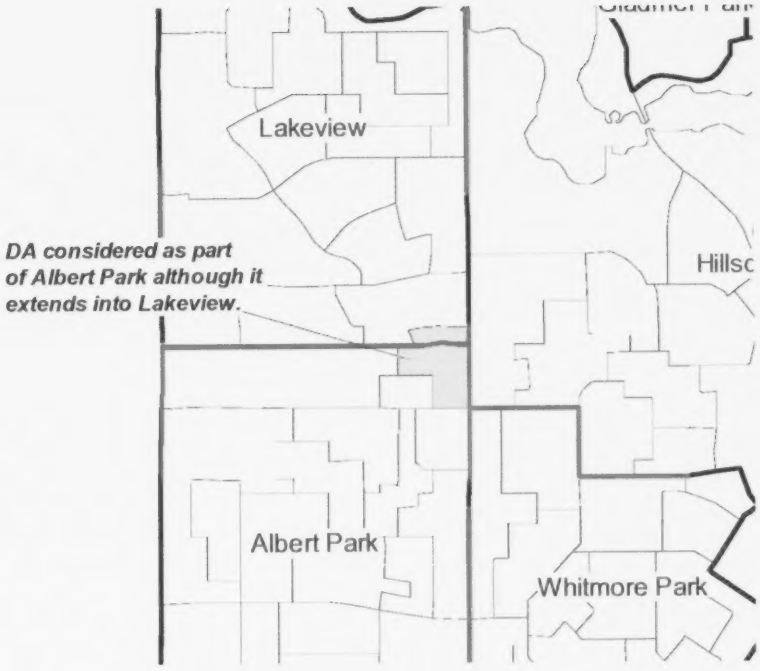

Twin Lakes
DA is considered in Sherwood McCarthy although part is in Twin Lakes
Sherwood McCarthy


Non Residential
North East
DA is classified as in the North East community although part is in the non-residential area.


North East
Two of the three DAs used for Eastview extend beyond the borders.
Eastview
Glen Elm
Core
Transition


Eastview
Two DAs considered as part of core although they extend into Al Ritchie
Glen Elm
Core
Transition
Al Ritchie
Gladmer Park
Boothill


North Central
DA considered as part of Cathedral although it includes a large non-residential area.
McNab
Transition
Cathedral
Lakeview


Lakeview
DA considered as part of Albert Park although it extends into Lakeview.
Albert Park
Whitmore Park